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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Mr. Hoover Calls Mr. Roosevelt

President Sets a Precedent

War Debts Become the Issue

Business Men Urge Revision

Republican Party Must Reform

California's Mountain Grows

PRESIDENT HOOVER invites President-Elect Roosevelt, in a long telegram, to confer with him at the White House this week on the suddenly urgent question of European war debts due the nation. In line with the national unity for which he has asked, the President suggests that while they are together they might also confer on other important questions, including the world economic conference, which will begin in one Administration and run into the next, and the Disarmament Conference. Thus policies would be merged, abrupt and disorganizing changes would be avoided, and the new President would come far more easily into control. President Hoover's act is without precedent—A big man takes a broad step to meet an extraordinary situation.

* * *

¶ The U. S. State Department makes public the British and French notes asking revision of war debts and postponement of payments due Dec. 15. The notes, which it is believed are to be followed by similar notes from the other debtor powers, intimate that the debts in their present terms are beyond the ability of the debtors to pay, owing to low prices, depressed trade and lack of borrowing power. In approving the Hoover moratorium, Congress, which alone can make changes, declared itself as against any further postponement or revision. Congress meets on Dec. 5. A battle is anticipated—But the combined recommendation of the President and his successor shou'd have a great influence.

* *

¶ Leading American business men urge that Congress consider the war debts as a nonpartisan issue to be settled on its merits in the best interests of the United States. The Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts, of which Alfred P. Sloan Jr. is chairman, presents a report of seven noted economists covering the debt subject and requesting Congress to revive the World War Foreign Debt Commission to reconsider and readjust the debts. It is pointed out that reparations from Germany have been cut from $32,000,000,000 to $714,000,000. A reasonable readjustment is asked on practical grounds—It promises far greater material benefits than enforcing the debts.

* * *

¶ London newspapers all take the view that America will grant debt payment postponement and consent to revision. Reparations, debts and disarmament are linked together in the opinion that all should together be reduced. Paris newspapers appear equally hopeful. They remind that the German reparations cuts depend upon war debts reductions. They take a favorable view of President Hoover's idea that debts might be settled through tariff arrangements that would give impulse to world trade. France has a definite thought of "revision"—It wishes to pay only what it is paid.

* * *

¶ Germany sees the von Papen Government in many moves to retain authority and further its plan for drastic changes in the Constitution. The states of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden and Saxony appear willing to countenance the swallowing of Prussia's state authority by the National Government, provided the encroachment does not extend to them. These states win their demand for a voice in constitutional reforms. Chancellor von Papen faces the states and the Reichstag with a sole but sufficient support—President von Hindenburg's iron hand is behind him.

* * *

¶ Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, calls upon the Republican Party to submit itself to drastic reform. Without correction and regeneration he sees it completely supplanted by a new liberal party. The 1932 presidential defeat he declares was inevitable. He finds one basis for hope of rejuvenation and great future service—It lies in the young men and young women in the party taking rigid control.

* * *

¶ England proposes a new regulation to halt speeding of heavy vehicles. Buses and trucks will be forced to carry blue lights. One on the dash tells the driver he is exceeding the speed limit, one inside tells the passengers, one on top is most noticeable of all—It flags the traffic cop.

* * *

¶ California is disturbed by a growing mountain. When oil pipe lines buckle and 22 oil wells go dry amazing geological activity is discovered to be under way in the Buena Vista Hills bordering the San Joaquin Valley. No earthquakes occur, the crustal movement follows an orderly upthrust of the mass, the hill getting 1¼ inches taller each year. California should be neither annoyed nor surprised—It has simply pushed that growing habit until it knows no bounds.

Opponents Open Heavy Fire On St. Lawrence Seaway Plan

Senate Subcommittee Hearing Starts With Formidable Attack by Railway Executives' Counsel and New York Waterways Association

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — The long-awaited discussion of the St. Lawrence seaway project began today for a Senate sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho. The seaway treaty with Canada was signed July 18 and must now secure the ratification of a two-thirds vote of the upper chamber.

In the immediate issues involved and practical effects, the treaty is one of the most important to face the gantlet of Senate debate since Wilson and Harding days. Formidable opposition to the treaty at once developed.

An eight-point argument against ratification was offered by Mr. Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, representing 97 per cent of the rail revenues of the country.

"The proposed project will result in a tax-free, unregulated transportation agency, competitive with heavily taxed and regulated railroads," declared Mr. Thom.

Another opponent was Mr. Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albany, N. Y., president of the New York State Waterways Association.

In support of the treaty Mr. C. H. Tregenza of the Great Lakes Seaboard Association was scheduled to appear.

Members of the subcommittee who heard the testimony, in addition to Senator Borah, were Senators Otis F. Glenn (R.) of Illinois; Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan; Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York; Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin; Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana.

Mr. Ten Eyck, the first witness, asserted that basic economic facts were lacking on which a justification of the proposed great expenditure must rest. He argued that the treaty would benefit Canada to the disadvantage of the United States and stressed the huge cost of the project.

"If all of the grain which was exported through the north Atlantic ports in the maximum year of 1922 had been transported through the improved St. Lawrence route, the interest charge alone per bushel of grain would have been at the rate of 14½ cents per bushel," the witness said.

Mr. Ten Eyck quoted a Canadian newspaper to the effect that the treaty "places the bulk of the cost on the United States, and involves the Dominion Treasury in an expenditure of less than $40,000,000."

He quoted engineers, including Mr. Hugh L. Cooper, consultant in building what is said to be the world's largest power plant, in Russia, asserting the cost of the project would be actually as high as $1,350,000,000.

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FRENCH BASE ARMS PLAN ON STRONG LEAGUE

Scheme Involves Uniform Type of Army for All Nations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 14—The official résumé of the French "constructive plan" of disarmament, issued here this afternoon reveals a comprehensive effort to solve the whole problem of world security.

The first of the plan's five chapters is the only one which directly concerns the United States. It declares that all signatories of the Briand-Kellogg pact agree to break off economic and financial relations with an aggressor nation.

The second chapter concerns all members of the League of Nations and states that recognition of the "principles" laid down in chapter one should permit members of the League to give full effect to the obligations of the Covenant and specially to article 16 which deals with sanctions.

The third portion of the French plan specially concerns European powers. The system which it aims to establish can only function, it is stated, on condition that, if not all, at least a sufficient number of the principal nations adhere to it. The system consists of political and military provisions. The political provisions deal chiefly with a pact for mutual assistance. It is provided that this mutual assistance pact would come into operation on the simple fact of an attack or an invasion "duly ascertained at the request of the state who is the victim of it by a commission, the members of which will be designated in time of peace among the diplomatic agents and military attachés accredited to the government of that nation."

All contracting parties of the mutual assistance pact must adhere to the General Arbitration Act. In case one of the signatories should refuse to conform to the methods of pacific settlement of differences, or should refuse to execute the judgment of a narbitration settlement, or to carry out the finding of the Council of the League that it has violated an international engagement, the other party will be able to complain to the Council, who will decide upon measures to be taken. All signatories must lend their aid to the carrying out of this decision.

Election Causes Revolt in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Nov. 14 (AP)—Revolution has broken out in Honduras. Heavy fighting was reported today along the north coast. Federal troops, assisted by Nationalists, were storming the city of San Pedro, which was captured during the night by insurgent liberals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Discontented supporters of Dr. Angel Zuniga Huete, defeated Liberal candidate for President, were reported in dispatches from Honduras to the Department of State today to have started a revolt by capturing the military barracks at San Pedro Sula in the northern part of the republic.

Mr. Julius G Lay, United States Minister in Tegucigalpa, reported the capital remained loyal to the Government.

Quiet was said to prevail in the northern coast towns to which women and children have been taken as a precautionary measure.

President Mejia Colindres is still at the head of the Government in Honduras. Gen. Tiburcio Carias Andino, the Nationalist candidate, was elected to succeed him last month. The inauguration has not yet taken place. The President-Elect and the President are political allies.

TOKYO ALLEGES MOVE TO REVIVE THRONE IN CHINA

War Lords Said to Aim at Making Pu Yi Emperor in Peiping

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 14—Recurrent rumors that a group of North China leaders are fostering ambitions of Mr. Henry Pu Yi, President of the new Government of Manchukuo, to restore the authority of the Manchu dynasty throughout China at Peiping, are enhanced by official information. A Foreign Office spokesman called the attention of the correspondents to a telegram from the Japanese consulate at Tientsin, informing Baron Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, that a Nanking official had asked that rumors of a powerful coalition of North China leaders be repudiated.

According to this telegram, Mr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister in Nanking, had radioed to Mr. Tuan Chi-jui, former Chief Executive in Peiping, now residing in the Japanese concession at Tientsin, asking him to repudiate these rumors, including the report that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang and Gen. Han Fu-chu, former war lords, had requested him to act as formal head of the movement to restore the Manchu dynasty.

According to Japanese information, Nanking understands that General Feng's recent emergence from his retreat in Shantung is part of the restoration plan. General Feng would be charged with ousting Gen. Tang Yu-lin from Jehol, after which President Pu Yi's authority would be asserted there. Then the movement would spread over all China north of the Yangtse.

The spokesman said it is commonly reported that President Pu Yi hopes to restore the dynasty, but Japan is not taking Mr. Lo Wen-kan's message too seriously, since it may be part of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's internal propaganda, designed to consolidate Chinese opinion in support of the Nanking régime.

In the event that the restorationist movement does assume considerable proportions resulting in President Pu Yi's return to Peiping, Japan would not support his ambitions inside the Great Wall.

Observers here, however, recall that a section of the Japanese army which is credited with doing much toward the formation of the Manchukuo state, and the placing of President Pu Yi at the head of the Changchun régime, has long favored the Manchu restoration, feeling that such a movement is the only thing that would enable resumption of the ancient Sino-Japanese friendship. Such a movement also would be harmonious with the "back to Asia" doctrine of the extreme Japanese Nationalists.

OKLAHOMA CITIES OBSERVE JUBILEE

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 14—From rolling prairies to towering skyscrapers is the picture spread before the nation on the occasion of the celebration Nov. 16 of the silver anniversary of Oklahoma's admittance to statehood as the forty-sixth state.

Tulsa's celebration will include a pageant of transportation, harking back to the day when it was but a dozen rambling shacks at the end of a venturesome railroad, a parade and a mammoth ceremony at the Coliseum as a climax.

Oklahoma City's observation gets under way Wednesday morning with a parade of floats representing counties, city and city organizations and eight bands. This picturesque celebration is sponsored by the Oklahoma Memorial Association, of which Mr. Frank Korn, El Reno, Okla., is president.

NEW INDUSTRIES PLAN URGED FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Research Bureau Official Would Uncover State's Natural Resources

Avenues for the introduction of new industries into the Commonwealth by uncovering and developing the State's natural resources have been linked into a plan championed by Mr. John F. Pierce, director of the engineering division of the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, to meet the challenge of the machine and the growing problem of unemployment.

His program would include a complete and accurate tabulation of what the land has to offer of profit to the State and the individual. In this essential, he supports the move of the Massachusetts Forestry Association to encourage a topographical resurvey of the Commonwealth.

"The prosperity of this State as well as all others," he declared, "depends upon the ability of the wage earners to obtain employment and thus enable them to contribute their proportionate share of governmental costs. For this reason it is necessary to study possibilities of directing unemployed labor into profitable channels, to determine new sources of business to take the place of those lost and to reduce the exceptional oversupply of labor in the trade groups."

Mr. Pierce's proposals were presented in brief form at a meeting in the State House of Representatives of various organizations interested in a survey of the Commonwealth's resources. He expects to expand on his arguments at legislative hearings this fall.

A signpost definitely pointing to an evolutionary trend in business, according to Mr. Pierce, is the decline in the number of workmen employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries. In 1930, he said, Massachusetts manufacturing and mechanical industries were hiring 768,527 workers, compared to 854,145 in 1920, a decline of 12.4 per cent.

This decline would continue, he pointed out, as the State loses more of its old industries and the machine puts more men out of work. Mr. Pierce contended that the State had potential resources to keep many of the industries that it loses and to encourage others to come into the State.

Over the 10-year period covered by the Research Bureau's figures, manufacturing and mechanical industries were the only sources of employment to show a decline in workers. The trades group, which Mr. Pierce showed to be heavily overstocked with help, increased its employees from 190,970 to 249,700, a gain of 30.2 per cent.

Employees engaged in the extraction of minerals rose from 1191 to 1435 during the 10 years, indicating to Mr. Pierce that no strong at-

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Mexican Budget Grants Increase For Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—While all other federal departments are receiving a 10 per cent cut or greater in their budget estimates for the coming fiscal year now being studied by the Chamber of Deputies, the Department of Public Education is promised a 12,000,000 peso (about $5,000,000) increase. For the past week, the Chamber has been debating the national budget, pruning estimates of all departments, but faced with a popular and concerted appeal for more federal school facilities, the legislators have decided to increase that department's budget.

Parent organizations have presented petitions to the federal legislature stating that in the federal district alone which embraces Mexico City, there are 800 teachers without employment and 70,000 children being deprived of an education due to the lack of facilities. The Secretary of Education, Señor Narciso Bassols, stated that with the increased allotment available, this situation would be greatly ameliorated.

It is estimated that the total budget for next year will be in the neighborhood of 290,000,000 pesos (about $100,000,000) as compared with last year's budget of 310,000,000 pesos.

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THINGS PRESENT

Here's an idea: Government control of the arms industry. Read about it in "Destruction for Sale" on the Editorial page. (And do not miss the editorial, "Laughter With Banners.")

Mr. Abbot devotes the second half of his "Watching the World Go By" to a discussion of the possibilities of a woman in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Just to remind you of that amiable British squire, Sir Roger de Coverley, an intersting bit appears on the Home Forum page under the heading "Sir Roger on Fashion."

The Rime-O-Grams this week (today, Wednesday, Friday) are based on Old Songs. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tuesday brings the Educational page with its Parent column, and the Home Building and Gardens page with its Hobby column.

The weekly Radio department appears tomorrow.

Hoover Invites Roosevelt to Confer On Franco-British Request to Delay Debts Payment and Formulate Policy

Governor Urged to Bring Along Any Democratic Leaders He Chooses

PRESIDENT'S ACT UNPRECEDENTED

Accepted as Opening Way to Nonpartisan Régime in World Affairs

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON HOOVER TRAIN, EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—"Drop in at the White House this week, Governor Roosevelt, and let's settle the American policies on debts, disarmament, world recovery."

In some such terms, full of importance to Europe as to the United States, President Hoover this weekend opened the way to what may approximate a "national" government in the United States at least for the period until March 4.

Addressing a telegram to Governor Roosevelt from his special train, the President urged the necessity of quick action in formulating a debt policy which shall necessarily carry over into the Democratic Administration, and which will answer the specific requests sent to Washington by the British, French, and other governments.

Thus President Hoover placed upon the Democratic leadership its share in the responsibility of sponsoring whatever measures are adopted.

It is difficult to see how a definite request from the chief European governments for suspension of war debt payments until the present settlements shall be reviewed can be refused.

Puts It Up to Democrats

The familiar phenomenon seems about to appear therefore, of a party about to assume office, with its resultant responsibilities, being forced to take a more lenient and comprehending line than it took when in opposition. President Hoover takes advantage of this well-known trait of statecraft, as he did in his inclusion of Democratic delegates in the London and Geneva disarmament conference delegations. He is doing what the last Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson, refused to do, and for which that leader suffered severe penalties at the hands of partisan opposition.

The political astuteness of President Hoover's letter, however, is overshadowed by the completeness with which it meets national and international needs. Rather than wait for March 4, with the resultant standstill of policy, damaging alike to national and world recovery, he oversteps partisan bounds and leads the country nearer to the sort of "national" government which seemed in a certain sense to be foreshadowed by the sweeping nature of the Democratic victory.

G. O. P. Coöperation

Moreover, incidentally he is pledging the Republican Party to coöperation with the new Administration after March 4, and by that act securing for them more advantages than would accrue to an embittered and slender opposition. If President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt now coöperate in the formation of a commission to consider the debt questions, if they unite in appointing disarmament and economic conference delegations, if they draft other common policies, say on internal recovery, the Republican group will have secured a continuing hand in government which it otherwise would most certainly never have had.

President Hoover's letter points out that the Franco-British request for review of debt settlements and postponement of payments cannot be met without contravening Congress resolution. He states that he is prepared to make recommendations to Congress only with Democratic approval.

Presumably President Hoover is still ready to go as far as he did in his talk with Premier Laval a year ago, with its subsequent recommendation to Congress, that a new debt commission be established to deal with temporary incapacities to pay during a period of world depression.

Difficult for Governor

But now he asks that the incoming executive join with the outgoing in some such approach to the legislative branch. The difficulty of Governor Roosevelt's position is clear to all who study President Hoover's letter.

The Democratic Party has formulated no constructive policy on debts beyond disapproving cancellation, and the winning candidate avoided commitments throughout his campaign. Now a preview of the problems which will be entirely his on March 4 is offered him, in such a way that few political observers believe he can refuse. But it is recognized that because of this dilemma his reply may be somewhat delayed. Nobody on the Hoover train was surprised last night when, in Arizona, news was flashed to it that Governor Roosevelt "refused to comment."

Underlying facts, it is felt, will force the new Administration to be flexible with Europe, just as on reparations they forced France to be generous with Germany. But the necessary policy is often unpopular, or at least open to political attack, and in this case the attack comes chiefly

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It Is for the Country's Common Good for Us to Discuss the Problem, President Tells Successor

The full text of the telegram sent by President Hoover to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, inviting the President-Elect to a conference, follows:

The Secretary of State has informed me that the British Ambassador, on behalf of his Government, has handed him a note stating that "they believe that the régime of intergovernmental financial obligations as now existing must be reviewed, that they are profoundly impressed with the importance of acting quickly, and that they earnestly hope that the United States Government will see its way clear to enter into an exchange of views at the earliest possible moment."

The British Government further asks for a suspension of the payments due by the British Government to our Government for the period of the discussion suggested or for any other period that may be agreed upon.

This last suggestion clearly relates to the payment of $95,000,000, which will fall due on Dec. 15, 1932. I have requested the Secretary of State to transmit you a full copy of that note.

Our Government has also just been informed that similar requests are to be made by other debtor governments which likewise are obligated to make payments to the United States on Dec. 15 next. One debtor nation defaulted on a payment due Nov. 10, and another debtor nation served notice on our Government of its incapacity to make a payment due in December. Thus, our Government is now confronted with a world problem of major importance to this nation.

The moratorium which I proposed a year ago in June, that is, the year's postponement of intergovernmental debts and the spread of the deferred payments over 10 years, was approved by Congress.

It served a great purpose in staying destruction in every direction and giving to Europe a year in which to realize and so modify their attitude on solely European questions as to support their credit structure from a great deal of further destruction. They have made very substantial progress during that year in finanical adjustments among themselves and toward armament reduction.

Practically all of our World War debt settlements were made not by the Executive, but by the commission created by act of Congress, and all were approved in the form of legislation enacted by both houses.

Reviews Past Progress

A year ago, in recommending to the Congress ratification of the moratorium, I presented a statement of my views as to the whole of the relationships of ourselves to our debtor countries, and pointed out that debts to us bore no relationship to debts between other nations which grew out of the war.

At the same time I recommended to the Congress that a new debt commission be created to deal with situations that might arise owing to the temporary incapacity of any individual debtor to meet its obligations to our country during the period of world depression.

Congress declined to accede to this latter recommendation. It passed a joint resolution reading in part as follows:

"It is hereby expressly declared to be against the policy of the Congress that any of the indebtedness of foreign countries to the United States should be in any manner canceled or reduced; and nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed as indicating a contrary policy or as implying that favorable consideration will be given at any time to a change in the policy hereby declared."

The limitation to purely temporary and individual action as to those incapable of payment during the depression, expressed in the communiqué referred to in the British note and in my recommendation to the Congress, was evident in these documents.

The refusal of the Congress to authorize even the examination of this limited question, together with the above resolution, gave notice to all debtor governments of the attitude of this Government toward either cancellation or reduction of existing obligations. Therefore any commitments which European governments may have made between themselves could not be based upon any assurances of the United States; moreover, the tenor of negotiations asked for by the debtor governments goes beyond the terms of the congressional resolution referred to.

I have publicly stated my position as to these questions, including that I do not favor cancellation in any form, but that we should be receptive to proposals from our debtors of tangible compensation in other forms than direct payment in expansion of markets for the products of our labor and our farms. And I have stated further that substantial reduction of world armament which will relieve our own and world burdens and dangers has a bearing upon this question.

Says Burden Would Overlap

If negotiations are to be undertaken as requested by these governments, protracted and detailed discussions would be necessary which could not be concluded during my Administration.

Any negotiation of this question on the basis of the requests of these governments is limited by the resolution of the Congress. And if there is to be any change in the attitude of the Congress it will be greatly affected by the views of those members who recognize you as their leader and who will properly desire your counsel and advice. This outlines where the question stands at the present moment.

I am prepared to deal with the subject as far as it lies in the power of the Executive, but it must be our common wish to deal with this question in a constructive fashion for the common good of the country. I am loath to proceed with recommendations to the Congress until I can have an opportunity to confer with you personally at some convenient date in the near future.

There are also other important questions as to which I think an interchange of views would be in the public interest.

The building of world economic stability is, of course, of the greatest importance in the building up of our recovery.

As you know, a world economic conference will be held during the course of the coming winter. Already two American experts have met with the technical experts of other governments to prepare tentative agenda. While this conference may be begun during my Administration, it is certain that it will not complete its labors until you have assumed office.

Parallel with this, of course, is the disarmament conference, in which the United States has taken a leading part. This also has a great economic purpose as well as the advance of world peace.

Time is of great importance in all these questions, and I understand that you are planning to come through Washington some time during the latter part of next week, and I hope you will find it convenient to stop off long enough for me to advise with you.

I should, of course, be only too glad to have you bring into this conference any of the Democratic congressional leaders or other advisers you may wish.

HERBERT HOOVER.

Debts Linked to Trade Revival And Disarmament in Press

Revision of war debts, disarmament and recovery of world trade are linked in European comment on the notes from Britain and France to Washington regarding postponement of obligations due Dec. 15, pending discussion of the debt question.

Paris papers point especially to the opportunity to assist trade, with beneficial effects on that of the United States. London papers emphasize the importance of settling debts and disarmament simultaneously.

Into the foreground of the discussion of debts and arms come German charges of France's threatening forces on land, sea and in air, charges which bring immediate denial from Paris.

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 14 — Conviction that disarmament is indissolubly linked to war debts is the dominant feature of the comment on the British war debt note to the United States, the text of which is published here today. Leading journals of all three political parties editorially take the view similar to that put forward in the Monitor Sept. 27 that joint settlement of reparations, war debts and disarmament is both desirable and possible.

It is significant in this connection that Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, who left for Geneva yesterday, took with him to discuss with Mr. Norman H. Davis of the American delegation a plan for disarmament cuts of far more drastic character than Britain has ever advocated. They include not only complete abolition of all air forces, but curtailment of artillery to the calibers permitted Germany in the Treaty of Versailles, namely, 7.7 centimeters two and three-quarter inch

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Debts Question Forced Into Open by Act of France and Britain

PEOPLE OF NATION TO HAVE THEIR SAY

Entire Problem Will Be Analyzed in Attempt to Reach Decision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—President Hoover's Administration today sought to mobilize all shades of American opinion, political and public as well, for a nonpartisan consideration of Europe's demands for war debt revision.

Carefully avoiding any definite commitment on the subject, the objective was a judicial consideration of the matter by responsible members of all parties, supplemented by a well-informed public opinion.

Texts of the British and French notes were given out earlier than had been expected in order that the general public might also be able to consider the subject on its merits and uninfluenced by misunderstanding.

The President's first step was to invite Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President-Elect, to confer with him on what has become the most critical problem facing the Government today; a problem which he considers can only be solved to the best interests of the country if the two great parties meet it shoulder to shoulder.

Meanwhile, however, advocates of both revision and of refusal to revise began to appear. In New York an influential business group called the Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts, headed by Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, recommended acceptance of the British and French invitation to reconsider the debt structure.

See Three Definite Groups

On Capitol Hill here in Washington evidence appeared that as always before when war debts were discussed, a sharp rift will cut across party lines dividing those who favor no concessions whatever to Europe's debtors from those who argue that advantages from revision would far outweigh disadvantages. A third group, led by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, will hold a middle course of willingness to revise provided the United States secures adequate compensations.

The notes of the British and French Governments were identic in asking postponement of payments due Dec. 15, pending a conference to discuss the entire governmental debt structure. Both held to the contention that the debts today represent a major obstacle to the resumption of normal business and trade conditions, and that there must be downward cuts if world economy is to regain its feet.

Needs Congressional Action

Neither note recognizes the fact that only Congress can authorize postponement of interest on the debts and that Congress, at the time it authorized the one-year moratorium, firmly declared against any further downward revision or postponement of war debts.

At present the Administration has power only to authorize postponement of principal, which in all cases represents a minor proportion of the debt. Only 10 days will intervene between the convening of Congress on Dec. 5 and Dec. 15 when installment comes due. It is obviously impossible for Congress to act on such a vital matter in so short a time.

Official comment is being carefully withheld pending President Hoover's return from the West, but meanwhile observers here note with particular interest the attempt in both notes to indicate that the action of their respective governments is the logical conclusion to the Hoover-Laval communiqué of Oct. 25, 1931, which suggested early action by European powers.

The first step after the communiqué they suggest was the Lausanne conference, at which German reparations were cut $741,000,000 subject, however, to the so-called secret "gentleman's agreement," which made the entire transaction dependent on subsequent action by the United States.

Both Payments Mainly Interest

Only minor dissimilarities exist in the notes. The British note is in the form of a communication from the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. The French note is an unsigned memorandum from the Foreign Office in Paris.

Opinion is that the request of both notes for discussion of the debt situation will be granted by this Government, but that the Administration will be forced by the direct action of Congress to deny the request for postponement of the debts due Dec. 15 pending negotiations. The small proportion of the British installment representing principal might be postponed. But the $65,550,000 of interest could not be put off, nor could the French installment, which is entirely interest.

The paragraph in the Hoover-Laval communiqué on which the notes laid such heavy stress, inasmuch as it was interpreted abroad

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HOOVER INVITES ROOSEVELT FOR TALK ON DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

from the very interests which finally swung the Chicago convention for Mr. Roosevelt.

The debts problem is only the first of four specific questions on which President Hoover has invited cooperation. Disarmament and world economic policies are closely connected with the financial question, and on these a joint American position is requested. Likewise, President Hoover at Glendale, Calif., asked for a united front for internal recovery.

Now Up to Governor Roosevelt

Thus the happiest and most constructive interregnum in American politics is forecast for a period which is generally one of political disorder and destruction. For this apparent success, President Hoover is given the credit, not discounting the opportunity Governor Roosevelt has to do his share.

President Hoover deviated from his straight path home to go up to Hoover Dam, at Boulder, Nev., where the Colorado River is being dammed to protect the fruitful Imperial Valley, and to water and supply power to southern California.

Under a desert moon, and with the benefit of floodlights on a project running 24 hours a day, President Hoover saw the rapid progress being made on one of the greatest engineering feats in American history. Over a wide radio hookup, he told the country how vital the development is to this corner of the United States.

From Boulder, his train headed due back to Washington, where it is to arrive early Wednesday forenoon. Large crowds still turn out to see the President, and everywhere he greets them happily, without the tenseness of the campaign.

Reviews History of Dam

The President recounted how the Colorado River Commission, of which he became chairman 10 years ago, solved the legal conflicts as to water rights among the six states which had long held up the realization of the project. Three years of negotiation closed, he noted, with the Santa Fe pact, the first time that a provision in the Constitution for treaties among states was utilized on so great a scale.

He recalled further his part as an engineer and as a member of the commission in presenting the importance of the project and in drafting final legislation concerning it.

"This dam is the greatest engineering work of its character ever attempted at the hand of man," he said. "Its height alone is nearly 700 feet, making it more than 100 feet higher than the Washington Monument, and far higher than any other such construction ever undertaken."

He explained that the purpose of the dam is to store the freshet waters of the Colorado River for use in the dry season, with production of power as a by-product. This production of power, however, he noted, will pay the cost of the dam and interest back to the federal treasury.

and sending it through two man-made holes in the mile-high canyon wall proved to be a 24-hour task.

Completion of the earthfill dam to divert all waters through two Arizona side tunnels, each 50 feet wide, was a rush job, lasting through the night to noon today.

During the night about half the river flow was pouring through the outer diversion tunnel, the remaining flow rushing under a trestle from which great trucks were dumping rock at the rate of more than 50 tons a minute to complete the barrier.

This marks the accomplishment of the first major step in the $165,000,000 project for electric power, flood control in the Imperial Valley, reclamation of vast areas and development of domestic water supply for southern California cities.

Three thousand holes, each filled with 50 pounds of dynamite, were drilled into canyon walls on both Arizona and Nevada sides for a distance of about a quarter mile.

Like a machine gun with a caliber of a 16-inch rifle, detonations rent the air and great clouds of dust surged down the canyon in rolling waves extending a mile high.

For more than a minute detonations continued as the sides of the canyon fell into the river bed.

At the same time minor blasts blew out a temporarry coffer dam at the outer diversion tunnel intake, also of an earth barrier at the tunnel outlet. Before the smoke and powder fumes cleared from the canyon, a large volume of muddy water surged down through the tunnel as the river took to its newly made subterranean course.

It was many minutes before the blasting master's siren sounded that all danger of falling rock was past. Then with a rush more than 1000 workers went to their tasks, with platoons of big steam shovels biting into loose rock, and streams of dump trucks like ants moved from shovel to the earthfill dams to finish the barriers that will keep all water out of the dam site.

Excavation for Hoover Dam will proceed immediately. Mr. Walker R. Young, reclamation service construction engineer, and Mr. Frank T. Crowe, chief field engineer of the six companies, general contractors, said that work will continue to be pushed with all speed. Already they are a year ahead of schedule.

Colorado River Routed From Bed So Hoover Dam Work Can Go Forward

BOULDER CITY, Nev., Nov. 14 (AP)—Diving underground to the tune of 150,000 pounds of exploding dynamite, the Colorado River is today giving up its bed for nearly a mile so Hoover Dam can be built.

The blast yesterday at noon was like Titan's alarm clock. The job of actually ousting the turbulent river

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Debt Issue Linked To Trade Revival

(Continued from Page 1)

for guns, and 10.5 centimeters for howitzers.

This goes beyond President Hoover in the military sphere who, as understood here, advocated scrapping mobile guns between 6.1 and 14 inches of which the United States is said to have more than 1000. The British spokesman also has a plan for further cuts in the size of tanks. A previous British proposal was to limit these weapons to 20 tons.

Three Issues Interwoven

While none of the British newspapers have any details of the new British disarmament proposals, there is strong approval of the viewpoint that a successful outcome of the British initiative on the war debt issue cannot be divorced from the success of the Disarmament Conference any more than it can from reparations. The Times says in this connection: "Psychologically, if in no other way the three great questions of reparations, war debts and disarmament are closely linked together." It adds: "Prospects of the Disarmament Conference are now much brighter than they were. Could all three problems be got out of the way at one time, the achievement, apart from its own good effect, would make very much simpler the task of the world economic and monetary conference which is to meet in a few months."

The News Chronicle, Liberal, refers appreciatively to Senator William E. Borah's statement that favorable consideration of debt revision is closely linked in American opinion with disarmament. The Daily Herald, Labor organ, says: "What right have debtor countries to plead inability to meet their obligations if they continue to squander money on armaments."

Common Front Avoided

In authoritative circles emphasis is laid on the fact that European debtors are not making a common front against the United States on the war debts issue. In the words of one of the best-informed commentators, "There is no common approach to the United States although the British Government will keep in touch with other debtor countries in this and other matters affecting common interests." This indeed was agreed on at the Lausanne reparations conference.

Help for World Trade Stressed in French Press In Comment on Notes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 14—With confidence based on its faith in the good will and understanding of the American people, France today awaits Washington's answer to its request for reconsideration of the whole question of war debts.

"What will America do?" is the question put by the whole French press. And almost unanimously the press answers its own query with assurances that the United States will grasp the fact that a new war debt settlement is in the interest not only of debtor Europe but of creditor America.

The text of the French note which, in essence, asks that the whole question of debts be reviewed and that, pending a new agreement, the Hoover moratorium be extended, receives widespread approval. It is pointed out that there is not a word in the note which could prejudice American public opinion or embarrass the Government at Washington. The French argument, like the British, is based strictly on the disastrous effects debts exercise on the world economic welfare and on the initiatives of the United States itself.

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British and French Debt Notes

The French and British notes on the war debt question follow in full text:

British Embassy,
Washington, D. C.,
November 10th, 1932.

The Honourable Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

It will be remembered that on June 22nd, 1931, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom subscribed whole-heartedly to the principle of the proposal made by the President of the United States on the preceding day for the postponement during one year of all payments on inter-governmental debts. The object of this proposal, as stated at the time, was to relieve the pressure of the difficulties resulting from the fall in prices and lack of confidence in economic and political stability, and to assist in the reëstablishment of confidence.

2. The hopes which were early raised by the President's initiative have unfortunately not been realized, and the economic troubles which it was designed to alleviate have not come to an end. Indeed in October of last year, the communiqué published at Washington on the occasion of M. Laval's visit already recognized that "prior to the expiration of the Hoover year ome agreement on inter-governmental obligations may be necessary covering the period of the business depression. The initiative in this matter should be taken early by the European powers principally concerned within the framework of the agreements existing prior to July 15th, 1931." Today many thoughtful men throughout the world are convinced that if the depression is to be overcome, further remedial measures must be sought.

3. It was in accordance with the recommendation quoted above that in June last the European creditor powers met at Lausanne to agree on a lasting settlement of the problem created by inter-governmental payments in respect of reparations. The series of agreements reached on July 9th aims at the ultimate termination of all reparations payments. It represents the maximum contribution in the field of inter-governmental finance which the governments concerned have so far been able to make towards that early restoration of world prosperity in which the people of the United States, no less than those of the British commonwealth of nations, have so deep an interest, and for the achievement of which the cooperation of the United States is essential.

4. On the nature of the remedial measures that may have to be adopted it is not proposed now to say more than that, in the recent past, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have frequently expressed their view, and that neither in the realm of theory nor in that of fact are they able to find any reason for amending it. They believe that the régime of intergovernmental financial obligations as now existing must be reviewed. They are profoundly impressed with the importance of acting quickly; and they earnestly hope that the United States Government will see its way to enter into an exchange of views at the earliest possible moment.

5. The immediate objective of the present note, however, is of a more limited nature. On Dec. 15 the next installment of the British war debt is due to be paid. It is not possible to hope that agreement can be achieved in five weeks on matters of such vast scope. Confronted last summer with a similar difficulty, the conference of Lausanne found it necessary, in order to allow its work to proceed undisturbed, to reserve, during the period of the conference, the execution of the payments due to the participating powers. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom hope that a similar procedure may now be followed, and ask for a suspension of the payments due from them for the period of the discussions now suggested or for any other period that may be agreed upon.

6. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom believe that the proposed discussions could best begin in Washington and if this suggestion meets with concurrence, they are prepared to provide me with the necessary instructions. On this point, however, as well as on the other points touched upon in the present note, they await an expression of the views of the United States Government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, (Signed) R. C. LINDSAY.

A translation of the French Government memorandum follows:

Paris, Nov. 10, 1932.

Memorandum of the French Government

The French Government, seriously concerned with the effect that the problems arising from the intergovernmental debts are having on the world-wide depression, deems it of vital importance to approach the Government of the United States, asking it to coöperate in examining this question in a spirit of frankness and true friendliness.

During the months of June and July last, the governments of Europe assembled in Lausanne with a view to averting to the very best of their ability the difficulties arising from the payments which these debts entail.

Basing its action upon the principles which were expressed in the joint communiqué issued on Oct. 25, 1931, by President Hoover and M. Laval at the conclusion of their discussions, and which were the logical development of the proposal made by the President of the United States in June, 1931, the French Government, certain of being in close accord with the ideas of the American Government, voluntarily agreed to very heavy sacrifices at Lausanne, hoping thereby to appease resentment existing among nations, and at the same time to make a contribution toward economic recovery and toward the consolidation of peace.

Important as were the effects of the Lausanne conference, it must be said that the economic and financial difficulties which stand in the way of a resumption of normal relations between nations are still present, and that a further effort must be made to put an end to them in the interest of all.

The attitude which France displayed at Lausanne and at Stresa is proof of the active interest which she attaches to the prompt economic recovery of Europe and of the effort which she still contemplates making toward fulfilling this task. France is no less anxious to coöperate in bringing about the success of the world-wide economic and monetary conference.

It is in this very same spirit that the French Government today proposes to the Government of the United States to join with it in a further study of the debt question. Inasmuch as such a study will, by virtue of circumstances, require too much time for a speedy conclusion to appear probable, the French Government asks that, in accordance with the process followed at Lausanne, an extension of the suspension of payments may be granted to the French Government in order that the study of the present serious problems now under discussion may be continued and completed in the necessary atmosphere of mutual trust. The French Government is further convinced that such a step would have the most helpful effect on the monetary crisis which threatens so many nations.

Trusting in the high wisdom and the spirit of justice of the American Government, the French Government is convinced that its point of view will be understood and that the request contained herein will be favorably received.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight and Tuesday, probably followed by rains Tuesday night; moderate south to southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably with occasional rains tonight and Tuesday, changing to snow Tuesday morning in extreme north portions; warmer tonight; colder in north portion Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Tuesday; rain Tuesday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest winds becoming fresh; overcast weather tonight and Tuesday, probably with occasional rain over extreme north portion.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair and cold Monday; rising temperature Tuesday, with rain Tuesday or Wednesday, except snow or rain in northern New York and northern New England; generally fair and colder weather by Thursday; rising temperature Friday and Saturday, with rain in Middle Atlantic and rain or snow in North Atlantic States about Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	30	48	Montreal	34	34
Bismarck	4	20	Nantucket	40	46
Boston	36	45	New Orleans	46	58
Buffalo	38	38	New York	34	44
Calgary	-6	2	Norfolk, Va.	36	46
Charleston	44	52	North Platte	24	72
Chicago	40	44	Philadelphia	34	42
Cincinnati	38	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	80
Denver	50	70	Pittsburgh	34	34
Eastport, Me.	38	42	Portland, Me.	34	34
Hatteras	48	60	Raleigh	36	46
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	44	56
7p.m. Nov. 13	76	..	St. Paul	28	42
Helena, Mont.	8	48	Salt Lake City	46	66
Huron, S. D.	14	50	San Francisco	52	64
Jacksonville	42	52	Santa Fe, N.M.	28	56
Kansas City	48	64	Seattle	44	52
Key West	60	68	Tampa	40	56
Los Angeles	52	80	Washington	28	42
Memphis	44	58	Wichita, Kan.	46	62
Miami, Fla.	50	62	Williston, N.D.	2	8

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 14.
B—Maximum Nov. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:50 p. m., Tuesday 10:56 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Pi Gamma Nu, national social science honor society: Supper meeting and address, "Sifting Truth from Propaganda," by Dr. Edgar Sheffield Brightman, of Boston University, 29 Exeter Street, 5:30.

Greater Boston Federation of Churches: Armistice meeting, talk, "My Country and World Understanding," by Prof. André Philip of University of Lyons, and Prof. Siegmund-Schultze of University of Berlin, John Hancock Hall, Stewart Street, 8. Open to public.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

State House Women's Club: Dinner meeting, talk on international affairs by Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 6.

Brookline Bird Club: Illustrated lecture, "How Man Changes the Face of Nature," by Mr. L. Raymond Talbot, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, 8. Open to public.

Zonta Club: Inter-city dinner meeting and speaking program, Women's Republican Club, 6:30.

Labrador Bazaar: Illustrated lecture on work of Labrador missions by Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Copley-Plaza Hotel, through Tuesday evening.

Field and Forest Club: Annual business meeting, committee reports, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Concord Antiquarian Society: Meeting and election of officers, Antiquarian House, Lexington Road, Lexington, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Plymouth—"Whistling in the Dark," 8:15.

Music

Boston Opera House—"La Bohème," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Labrador Bazaar, sale and exhibit of articles made in Labrador, Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day and evening.

Third Current Events lecture in series by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices National Civic Federation, Longwood Cricket Club, Hammond Street, Brookline, 11.

Boston Public Library: Exhibition of Louisa M. Alcott centennial books and pictures, through Dec. 4.

Dodge Motor Car Company: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Professional Women's Club: Luncheon and reception, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Women's Guild, Old South Church: Meeting, address on Indian affairs, Old South Church, 10:30.

Needlework Guild: Exhibit, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9 to 5.

Chromatic Club: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

United Daughters of the Confederacy: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Boston Browning Society: Talk, "On Illustrating Browning," by the Rev. Charles Morris Addison, Hotel Vendome, 3.

Isabelle Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Italian galleries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Harvard University: Third illustrated lecture in series, "The Church Buildings of the Southern Slavs," by Dr. Kenneth J. Conant, Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, 4:30. Open to public.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Lecture on "Current Events," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Bostonian Society, Old State House: Lecture, "Portraits and Paintings in the Old State House," by Mr. Anthony J. Philpott, Boston Globe Art Editor, Council Chamber, 3.

Marblehead Woman's Club: President's Day, meeting and musical program, High School Assembly Hall, Marblehead, 2.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Board meeting, 10.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, address by Dr. David Lewis, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures—"England and Scotland," 9:30 and 2:30; "American Indian Children," 11:30 and 1:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Afternoon reception to prominent theatrical people now in Boston, 1 Marlborough Street, 4 to 6.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4:30. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; 18th century French ornament; Paine Collection of Chelsea porcelains; Continental silver; ship models; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Treasure Room—First editions of Milton. Through Nov. 30. Exhibition Room—Louisa M. Alcott Centennial Exhibition of books and pictures.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of oils, water colors and sketches by George Lee. Through Nov. 19.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England, by Ruth O. Huestis. Through Nov. 30.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings of dogs by Marguerite Kirmse. Through Nov. 21.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Portraits in oils by Mrs. Joseph Warren Phinney. Through Nov. 19.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of gardens and landscapes in Mexico, by H. Dudley and Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Through Nov. 19.

The Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Prints and photographs illustrating the first century and a quarter of the Athenæum's history. Through Dec. 20.

Vose Galleries, 359 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Through Nov. 19.

Foster Roberts, 4 Park Square—Recent etchings in color of Oriental themes, by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through Nov. 30.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Oil and charcoal portraits and bookplates by Patricia Marshall Tate.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Drawings of Tudor England and Rural France by Samuel Chamberlain. Through Nov. 30.

Irving and Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Kenneth Bates. Through Nov. 19.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest." Both through month of November.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Paintings in oil by H. L. Gerber. A mural composition by Michael Goldin. Through Nov. 28.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Mountain photography by Dr. K. Koike of Seattle. Through Nov. 30.

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop, 110 Mt. Vernon Street—Leaves from the sketch book of Carl H. Nordstrom. Through Nov. 30.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 3.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawings, prints by artists of varied countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Foraim and others.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Dec. 3. Landscapes and sketches by H. Anthony Dyer and Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 19.

Ballou Hall, Tufts College—Portraits and other paintings by Rebecca L. Denison. Through Nov. 19.

The Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street—Early houses of Essex County, water colors by Walter Kilham. Through Dec. 19.

Banker Grows Oranges As Profitable Hobby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Mr. Mills B. Lane, chairman of the board of the Citizens and Southern National Bank, has a hobby. It is orange raising. He owns a plantation, nine miles from Savannah, on which he grows many things, including an orange grove of several acres.

But orange growing in Georgia has had its share of ups and downs. There have been fair crops raised in some years and during others none to gather when frost nipped the banker's harvest. The several hundred trees are laden with the fruit and within sixty days the crop will be ready for the harvest. The oranges are of the kid glove variety and in former years when there has been a crop worth while there have been pretty good quantities to sell.

B. U. BUREAU FINDS POSITIONS FOR 690

Jobs for approximately 690 graduates and students were obtained by the Boston University placement bureau during its first year of operation, according to the report of Mr. Warren E. Benson, director of the bureau.

The report shows that approximately 62 per cent of the 500 Boston University graduates, who applied for full-time work received employment, while 379 of 590 student applicants for part-time work were placed. The bureau, opened in July, 1931, coördinates the employment services at Boston University, which formerly were scattered throughout the university's many departments. Although organized primarily for teachers, it serves as an agency for other forms of employment.

CHILE SIGNS AGREEMENT

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 14 (By U. P.)—The Foreign Office Nov. 11 signed a modus vivendi agreement with France.

World's Finest Army Ready To Enter Germany, Says Paper

Cologne Weekly Alleges France Has Forces Mobilized for Immediate Action—Paris Issues Strong Denial of German Statements

Almost at the same moment that France and Britain are handing in their notes to the American State Department asking for revision of war debt payments, comes a remarkable article, printed in the Koelnische Illustrierte Zeitung, a leading German illustrated paper, stating, with many statistics, photographs and analyses by military experts, that "before the gates of Germany there stands the best equipped army in the world, ready to march." France, according to this statement, is ready with immense forces, land, sea and air, to attack at almost a moment's notice. The statement has brought prompt denials from the French Government. The affair is of particular interest in view of President Hoover's remark in his message of yesterday to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt inviting the latter's co-operation in the debt discussions, that "substantial reduction of world armaments, which will relieve our own and world burdens and dangers, has a bearing upon this question."

France's Extensive War Preparations Alleged By Military Experts

COLOGNE, Ger., Nov. 14 (AP)—In an exhaustive discussion of French military organization and equipment, to be presented in a special issue tomorrow, the Koelnische Illustrierte Zeitung, a widely read weekly circulated internationally and throughout Germany, reaches the conclusion that "before the gates of Germany there stands the best equipped army in the world, ready to march."

Statistics, graphs and maps are set forth in the issue, along with photographs, banner-lined quotations from the sayings of French statesmen and scientific analyses by German military experts.

The publishers of the weekly assert that much of the material they present never has been printed. Every declaration, they say, can be proved.

Outstanding among the statements are these:

1. That within a week, and without special parliamentary authorization, France could put into action 46 infantry, five cavalry and four air divisons.

2. That the French military budget does not show what the nation is spending on armaments.

Program Never Sanctioned

3. That the French fleet "has made tremendous, methodic progress, thanks to a long-term naval program which, though never sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies, is being carried out tacitly year after year."

4. That the French air fleet has a radius of activity extending "far beyond Germany, the Channel and England, and beyond the Italian plains of the Po, including Turin and Milan."

5. That French Army maneuvers in recent years "have evinced a clearly aggressive tendency."

6. That for more than a century French policy has not swerved from the goal of establishing a military hegemony over Europe.

The French military system combines professional troops enlisted for long-term service with a short-term draft army resting upon the universal obligation of all males to serve, writes the anonymous author of an article entitled, "Ready to March Within Six Days—Without Mobilization." The last three annual classes of reserves may be called to the colors, this writer says, without asking Parliament or declaring mobilization. He describes the process thus:

Within a few hours eight highly equipped divisions of infantry, five of cavalry and four of the air force could be ready for action. Within three or four days, 18 more infantry divisions could enter the fray.

Quick Mobilization

Within six to eight days 20 divisions of infantry reserves could be ready, making a total, without parliamentary action, of 46 infantry, five cavalry and four air divisons.

Once general mobilization had been ordered, the writer continues, 30 to 40 more infantry divisions would be available, and one more cavalry division—making a total of 4,000,000 white and 1,000,000 colored troops, all trained and fully equipped with 25,000 light machine guns, 18,000 heavy machine guns, 2200 large cannon and howitzers, 4000 tanks and 5000 military planes.

The writer asserts that France has built many new railways and roads to guarantee a quick drawing up of her forces. "All this, together with the political factor of the French policy of alliances, and France's concern for her vassals in the East, proves," he concludes, "that the French intend to conduct a new war by the method of attack."

Herr Walter Jost, a German economist, declares that a special credit of 5,000,000,000 francs (about $200,000,000) for the gigantic fortifications on the eastern frontier need not appear as part of the military budget."

Herr Jost concludes that while France from 1913 to 1931 increased its military expenditures about 60 per cent, Germany reduced its expenditures 80 per cent.

Rear-Admiral Gadow, retired, predicts that by 1942 the French will have a fleet of large war vessels totaling 723,000 tons, to which must be added small vessels with a tonnage of 100,000.

ZAMORA TO VISIT MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14 (By U. P.)—Señor Manuel Tellez, Foreign Secretary, expressed gratification Nov. 11 over the acceptance by President Zamora of Spain of an invitation to visit Mexico. The Spanish President was expected here during January or February.

French Issue Document Refuting Arms Figures In German Allegations

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—The French Government called the Cologne Illustrierte Zeitung's conclusions about French military strength fantastic and false today and simultaneously informed the Associated Press that France is proposing general proportional reduction of the world's navies.

Commenting on Admiral Gadow's assertions, the French Government in a seven-page document said the French naval program, prepared in 1924, provided a fleet of 860,000 tons by 1939.

It was also set forth that at the London conference, France stated that it had renounced execution of the program and would be satisfied with a tonnage slightly under 700,000.

Explaining the new French naval proposal, the document says France is unable for the present to fix French naval reduction, as this depends upon international agreement, "but French tonnage probably will be around or under 600,000 tons."

The document continues: "This means France will accept a cut of nearly 300,000 tons from her original program."

Aggression Denied

Referring to allegations as to the aggressive intentions of France, the statement said France has given convincing proof of its determination to settle pacifically international differences in adhering to the general arbitration act at Geneva, "a document to which Germany alone among the great powers has up to now abstained from subscribing."

The document declares that the charge that France has constructed a system of fortifications on the northeastern frontier to permit offensive operations against Germany, falls under analysis.

"The importance of sums devoted to a system which might be applied to the purchase of movable war matériel constitutes striking proof of the defensive intentions of France."

The statement continues that France is in a dangerous position in case of aerial bombardment, the great industrial centers of the north being in proximity to the most menaced of French frontiers. The possession of bombing planes described by Admiral Gadow was denied and it was added that France had not ordered any.

"Camouflage" Denied

The statement says that aside from the military budget there are 400,000,000 francs carried on the civil colonial budgets, adding this is well-known in Geneva.

"It is false," the statement said, "to pretend this constitutes camouflage. Herr Jost's assertion that Germany in the last four years expended only one-fourth as much as France is entirely inexact.

"In round figures France has spent 50 per cent more than Germany. The military expenditures of France since 1913 have not increased 60 per cent, but between 10 and 15 per cent.

"Since 1920 the military outlay of Germany has increased by about 20 per cent."

As for French naval progress, the statement says the French warship Dunkerque is an answer to the laying down in Germany of the third "pocket battleship." The statement concluded:

"Despite the uncertainty of the international situation, France would have preferred to renounce construction of the Dunkerque, but because of the German menace, France was obliged to take technical considerations into account in the absence of new naval limitations. France has not yet utilized the naval tonnage allocated under the Washington treaty. It has a right to construct several warships of the Dunkerque type."

ASSESSORS TO HEAR TAX BURDEN REPORT

The report of a special committee on reduction of the direct tax burden will be a high light of the meeting of the Association of Massachusetts Assessors at its forty-third annual session in the State House tomorrow and Wednesday.

Tuesday afternoon, following the morning report of the committee, the following speakers will be heard: Mr. Henry F. Long, State commissioner of corporations and taxes; Mr. Walter Channing of the Boston Real Estate Exchange; Mr. Clifford Goes, assessor for Syracuse, N. Y. and Mr. Fred J. Lucy of Natick. Mr. William H. Blodgett, tax commissioner of Connecticut and Mr. Long will speak in the evening at the Chamber of Commerce Building.

France and Britain Force Debts Analysis

(Continued from Page 1)

as linking reparations and debts, reads as follows:

"In so far as intergovernmental obligations are concerned, we recognize that prior to the expiration of the Hoover year of postponement some agreement regarding them may be necessary covering the period of business depression, as to the terms and conditions of which the two governments make all reservations. The initiative in this matter should be taken at an early date by the European powers principally concerned within the framework of the agreements existing prior to July 1, 1931."

Other political implications of Mr. Hoover's call for cooperation from President-Elect Roosevelt are being explored at the Capitol. There is no exact precedent for the action, although it is recalled that President Taft, after his defeat in the three-cornered fight with President Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, refrained from committing the country to a decisive Mexican policy, while supplying President-Elect Wilson with information as to the development of the situation.

Another aspect is the possibility that the debt issue will prove the rock on which the ship of President-Elect Roosevelt's support by isolationist supporters will founder. In particular, attention is directed to Mr. William Randolph Hearst. The latter has been an opponent of efforts by the Hoover Administration at world coöperation, and has vigorously supported Mr. Roosevelt.

HARVARD TO OFFER CLASS FOR JOBLESS

Harvard's decision to hold an extra session of the first-year classes of the graduate school of business administration beginning Jan. 30, 1933, in order to meet the need of qualified unemployed men, has met with widespread response. "Applications and letters for information from nearly every state in the Union indicate," says Dean W. B. Donham, "a seriousness that is impressive.

"One of the best features about them is that they show no signs of panic. They are on the other hand the letters of men determined to have the employment they deserve and to fit themselves for it as thoroughly as possible. Not one of them seems sorry for himself. Indications point to a maximum enrollment for the year."

ROXBURY UNVEILS SOLDIER PORTRAITS

More imperishable gold portraits of Boston soldiers lost in the World War were unveiled last night in the auditorium of the Roxbury Memorial High School. More than 800 persons witnessed the unveiling exercises, which included an address by Dr. Julian D. Lucas, chairman and past department commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Rev. George P. O'Connor, chaplain of Roxbury Post, American Legion, delivered an oration, and the portraits were accepted by Mr. William A. Reilly, chairman, on behalf of the Boston School Committeemen. The Roxbury Port band entertained under the direction of Mr. Thomas F. Deveney.

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LAGUARDIA ACTS TO CHECK CORD'S AVIATION MOVES

New York Representative Charges Efforts to Tear Down Standards

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—The fight for control of the Aviation Corporation, one of the country's largest units in the air transportation industry, widened today.

Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, was in receipt of a letter from Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia, following the latter's conference with a committee of air pilots representing all important air lines entering the east, in which Representative LaGuardia charged that Mr. E. L. Cord and associates sought control of the company in order "to repeat their attempts of tearing down the standards in the flying and motor personnel of air transportation."

Mr. La Motte T. Cohu, president of the Aviation Corporation, and Mr. Cord, who seeks to unseat the present management, renewed their battle for proxies from stockholders in the latter's effort to increase the number of the board of directors in order to give Mr. Cord and his associates a controlling voice.

In addition, the Cohu and Cord forces were arraying their legal advisers for arguments before Chancellor J. O. Wolcott, in either Wilmington or Dover, Del., on the company's motion to set aside an injunction granted last week to the Cord interests restraining Aviation Corporation and North American Aviation from effecting a merger.

Both Cohu and Cord reiterated previously published charges, the former urging stockholders of the company to support the management "in their own interest and in the interests of safety of airplane travel" and the latter calling for support against "a small group of bankers who have little or no investment in the stock of the Aviation Corporation." W. A. Harriman & Co., and Lehman Brothers, were presumably the banking interests against which Cord was making his onslaught.

The LaGuardia appeal to Postmaster-General Brown carried the fight for the first time to Washington. In his appeal to the Postmaster-General, Representative LaGuardia expressed his purpose to assist the flying personnel of the country "and with the help of labor organizations call upon the pilots and motor mechanics to relinquish their employment with any company controlled by the Cord interests operating passenger planes."

Opponents Open Fire On St. Lawrence Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

instead of the $543,429,000 estimated by the International Joint Commission.

The eight points of opposition offered by Mr. Thom follow:

1. The actual cost will be much greater than the estimates show and upon which justification is based

2. Due to these under-estimates and to other factors, there is certainly no sound reason to anticipate that the alleged savings from the transportation can be realized. Our firm conviction is there will be no savings whatever.

3. The costs, whatever they may prove to be, will be borne in large part by taxpayers and thus establish a subsidized service, competitive with the rail carriers.

4. The tonnage diverted to this artificial and subsidized waterway—

(a) If as great an amount as claimed by proponents, will result in unjustifiable injury to the railroads of the United States, without compensating advantage in lower transportation costs.

(b) If less in amount than claimed by proponents, then, of course, the project fails of justification.

5. The transportation service to be offered by this proposed waterway will be an incomplete service, limited:

(a) By climatic conditions to 6½ or 7 months out of the 12.

(b) By the purpose to handle business on a through haul only, disregarding local service.

And therefore will compel the railroads—

(a) To "stand by" with unused equipment and watching a subsidized competitor take the cream of the traffic during its operating season.

(b) To be ready and fully equipped to serve when winter closes the waterway and railroad operation is difficult.

(c) To serve all who cannot use the services of this subsidized competitor.

6. There is no present or prospective need for the proposed additional and duplicate service, since—

(a) There are no sound reasons to anticipate that there will be any savings in costs to be realized—our firm conviction is there will be none whatever.

(b) Existing facilities are adequate, dependable, efficient and afford full community, all the year round service.

In addition:

7. The proposed project will result in a tax free, unregulated transportation agency competitive with heavily taxed and regulated railroads.

8. It will involve the use of public revenues, raised by taxation of all the people, for the especial benefit of a part of the people only and to the detriment of competing sections, and thus violates a sound general principle in government, that revenues raised by taxation from all the people should not be used for the benefit of some of the people only, to the detriment of the others.

St. Lawrence Seaway Called Blow at All Atlantic, Gulf Ports

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14 (AP)—Charging that the St. Lawrence shipway project was a blow at "all Atlantic seaboard and gulf ports," Buffalo today fired the first shot in what is expected to be a determined fight to prevent ratification of the treaty with Canada.

The attack was made through the chamber of commerce, which also struck at the St. Lawrence power project, saying there was "no present market for the enormous amount of horsepower proposed to be developed" and no present demand for it in the vicinity.

The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce drafted more than a score of the city's leading citizens to direct the fight. Buffalo, now the leading inland port of the country in value of commerce handled at its port, would see much commerce going past its door through the Welland Canal and down the St. Lawrence if the shipway were built, in the opinion of many transportation experts.

As the western terminus of the so-called "all American route" via the barge canal in New York State and down the Hudson River to the coast, Buffalo has constituted herself the guardian of the vast commerce which annually flows through this artery, and over the American railroads leading east. In normal times its lake and canal commerce totals between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000. Much of this business, it is believed, would be lost if the shipway were completed.

It charged there was no need for it, that existing traffic facilities could handle all commerce to and from the Great Lakes area "for years to come economically"; and that if it resulted in any benefit, it would be a "benefit to a small number of industries at the expense of the general public."

The claim that freight rates would be reduced was attacked as not based on facts.

Japanese 'Farmers' to Settle Manchukuo

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Acme-P. & A.

STURDY TYPE OF MEN TO CARRY ON WORK

On the Eve of Leaving Japan for the New Japanese State Hewn Out of Manchuria, These Emigrants Visited Tokyo and Are Here Lined Up for Review.

It is given out by the Japanese Government that these emigrants are to engage in farming in Manchukuo. It will be noticed that they carry army packs, and, although they bear no arms, they have a military bearing, which is accounted for by their training. Nearly all of them are army reservists trained in warfare.

Readjustment of War Debts And Holiday Extension Urged

Committee for Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts Asks Recognition of Problem as Nonpartisan Issue to Be Settled Strictly on Its Merits

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Reconsideration and readjustment of the intergovernmental debt funding agreements between the United States and foreign nations and extension of the Hoover debt moratorium is urged on the Congress in a report by seven foremost American economists after a study of the situation for the Committee for Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts headed by Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation.

The report, which was made public today, declares against cancellation of the debts. It urges the Congress, however, to authorize their "reconsideration and readjustment" —by "the re-creation of the World War Debt Commission or otherwise" —in a way that "would best advance the interests of American trade and promote the prosperity of the American people."

The economists who made the survey and whose names are affixed to the report are Mr. James W. Angell, professor of economics, Columbia University; Mr. Ernest Minor Patterson, professor of economics, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, McVickar professor emeritus of political economy, Columbia University; Mr. Frank W. Taussig, Henry Lee professor of economics, Harvard University; Mr. Rufus S. Tucker, consulting economist, New York City; Mr. Jacob Viner, professor of economics, University of Chicago, and Mr. John Parke Young, professor of economics and finance, Occidental College.

Fifty-one business, farm and labor leaders of all political parties in all parts of the country already have approved the report and the recommendations contained in it. Also it has been approved by the executive body of the Sloan committee. It will now be submitted to the entire committee, numbering about 700 members. It was released today "in the interest of public education on an issue vital to the well-being of the American people." In releasing it, Mr. Sloan's committee characterized the report as "an outstanding attempt to summarize the essential fact of the debt situation from the American point of view with that detachment and matter-of-factness urged when the committee was organized."

"In making this report available," it continued, "the economists have rendered a genuine public service. The committee plans that this report shall be followed by others of its own creation, and that of other public-spirited organizations, in the hope that, on the basis of the information purveyed, an informed public opinion can be built up and intelligent action taken by the Government."

The report holds that a "reasonable readjustment" of intergovernmental debts "promises far greater material benefits to the American people than the direct income which would be received if payment could be made in full." It stresses that an increase of 1 per cent in the American annual income would amount to more than twice the current yearly debt payments. Hence "a readjustment of these debts in the light of present world conditions, suited both to the capacity of our debtors to pay and our own ability to receive—especially if it involved favorable concessions to American trade—would go far toward stimulation of world-wide and American economic recovery."

"Employment and earnings of American Labor would be increased," the report continues. "The profits of agriculture and industry would expand, security of private American investments in European countries and of foreign bonds now held by American investors would be strengthened. Furthermore, through this improvement in business, tax revenues would automatically increase, while the burden of taxation upon the people would be reduced."

Nanpartisan Issue

The report urges that the "elected representatives of the American people recognize this vital and delicate problem as a nonpartisan issue to be settled swiftly on its merits in the best interest of the United States."

The relation between the virtual cessation of Germany's reparations through the Lausanne settlement and payment of the war debts still owed to the United States is emphasized in the report.

"The same critical economic conditions throughout the world which led to this settlement," it continues, "now make it to the interest of the United States to reconsider the question of the so-called war debts owed to this country. These debts are obligations to which the nations are legally and morally committed. The principal questions which the American people should consider are, first, whether the debts can or will be paid and, second, whether a realistic and flexible policy of adjustment aimed to stimulate American trade would not result in greater profit to the United States than an attempt to collect them in full. Sentimental considerations need not concern us.

"It is a well-recognized principle of public as well as private business that a creditor can better afford to readjust the terms of a debt than to risk the loss of the entire sum and to jeopardize future trade by attempting to force payments that will not be met. The ultimate economic and political interests of the American people are the primary considerations on which the American Government should base its policies."

Four Chief Factors

The report lists four chief factors in the change that has occurred in the debtor nations' capacity to pay, as follows:

1. "The decline in wholesale prices, which means that to pay every thousand dollars of the debt as originally funded our debtors must now sell half as much again in commodities, and in the last analysis, intergovernmental debts must be paid by transferring goods and services from the debtor to the creditor."

2. "The reduction of foreign trade of the debtor nations to 60 per cent of the 1929 level because of tariff barriers and low prices."

3. "The transfer difficulties in buying American dollars to meet the debt payments in a demoralized exchange market, which required Great Britain, for example, to pay £80 more for every thousand dollars when the pound is worth $3.50 than when it was worth $4.86.

4. "The difficulties of national finance in debtor countries whose revenues are now being obtained only with the greatest difficulty from already over-taxed peoples."

Two courses of action are open to the United States, the report holds. It must either demand full payment or a reconsideration of the terms. It declares that complete cancellation "is neither an economic necessity nor a practical political possibility."

"It must be recognized that there is no way, short of going to war, by which the United States can force the full payment of these debts," it says. "If we insist upon full payment, our debtors may either default on payment or repudiate the debts. . . . To force the alternative of repudiation or default would mean a loss to the United States of any further revenue from these debts. Furthermore, the act of repudiation or default in itself would seriously impair international confidence. These consequences would still further hinder our commercial and financial relations, not only with Europe, but with other parts of the world as well."

U. S. Has $11,782,501,461 Due

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 14

FOREIGN nations have paid the United States $2,627,580,897 and still owe this country $11,598,501,461, plus $184,000,000 in interest postponed under the moratorium.

Of the payments, $953,343,602 was received before the debts were funded with $1,674,237,294 since that agreement was negotiated.

The total now due includes $62,000,000 in principal postponed under the moratorium.

Under the funding agreements, Great Britain owes $4,398,000,000 and has paid $202,000,000 in principal and $1,149,720,000 in interest.

France owes $3,863,650,000 and has paid $161,350,000 in principal and $38,650,000 in interest.

Including the amounts received before the debts were funded, Great Britain has paid $1,911,798,298 and France has paid $486,075,891.

The total debt includes those owed by Armenia and Russia, while the total payments include the debts of Cuba and Liberia which have been paid.

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"The net result of these economies is reflected in the highest type of personal interest and service that any man has ever received from an insurance company—plus substantial savings.

"Liberty Mutual is a national institution with service facilities wherever you may tour. But it has the advantage of a New England background because it was organized by a group of prominent Massachusetts business men in 1912. From a small beginning, Liberty Mutual has grown to be the largest mutual casualty company in the world, with Assets of $23,154,675; Reserves for Liabilities of $19,215,036 and a Surplus of $3,939,639 (June 30, 1932).

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"Study the box chart. It shows you how much money car owners in various cities have saved on their premiums through this modern plan.

"Your exact savings, of course, would have depended upon the kind of car you drive, amount of insurance carried and the prevailing rates in the city or town in which you live. But it must be quite clear that it would have paid you in dollars and cents to insure with Liberty Mutual."

We cordially invite Monitor readers to join the group of more than 100,000 responsible car-owners who are protected by the Liberty Mutual. Fill out the coupon or 'phone our nearest office . . . Then you will promptly discover how much money *you* might have saved last year.

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made by car-owners on *complete* insurance protection on their cars last year. Complete insurance protection includes personal injury, property damage, fire and theft insurance. Your actual saving would have depended upon the kind of car you own, the city or town in which you garage your car and the kind and amount of insurance you carry.

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Boston	26.60	22.62	21.90
Buffalo	22.71	18.15	16.20
New York City	67.11	58.01	39.51
Philadelphia	32.01	24.62	24.62
Portland, Me.	17.19	13.09	10.29
Springfield	14.90	11.18	10.82
Syracuse, N. Y.	25.55	21.16	19.27
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NEW EXPORTS OF $47,000,000 ARE REPORTED

Commerce Bureau Reports on Results of Trade Promotional Activity

Business valued at more than $47,000,000 was reported by American export firms to the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as a direct result of the trade promotional activities of that organization during the past fiscal year, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of that branch of federal service.

In a statement today Mr. Butler said that the bureau, with offices throughout the entire country, answers thousands of inquiries each week on commodities, problems of commercial law, international finance and investment, foreign construction, foreign tariff, etc.

The bureau annually requests the firms and associations it serves, to inform them of the dollars and cents value of trade promotional services rendered. The total number of services during the fiscal year was more than 3,500,000 and the dollars and cents results of $47,000,000 represents the replies of less than 10 per cent of the answers to inquiries by the bureau, explained Mr. Butler.

In New England alone, several hundred manufacturers and exporters have gone on record during the past four years to the effect that they know of about $15,000,000 in exports which were sold largely by the effective cooperation of this bureau. Other exports valued at $9,000,000 were facilitated by federal assistance, Mr. Butler said.

Manufacturers and merchants have been able to trace definite dollars and cents accomplishments as a result of putting the bureau's domestic commerce material to work in their business, he continued. One New England manufacturer states that he saved $10,000 in the location of a branch warehouse, having made use of statistics obtained in the Boston office, Mr. Butler reported.

"We were able to point out a table in our statistics on manufactures which saved a research organization of eight people two weeks' labor of estimating the same data. Instances of dollar values of this sort are daily occurrences," said Mr. Butler.

The New England headquarters are in Boston, with coöperative offices in chambers of commerce in 11 New England cities and in five trade associations, like the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

New Industries Plan For Massachusetts
(Continued from Page)

tempts have been made to get out of the land the deposits which he believed were there.

While thousands of acres of land remain idle in the State, and business plants are said to pollute the waters of streams and exterminate the marine life, employees in agriculture, fishing and forestry increased from 56,724 to 62,394 in the 10-year period. Employment could be considerably increased in these departments, Mr. Pierce believed, by careful planning.

In all other sources of employment listed by the bureau, machinery figures only as supplementary to human labor. It is significant of the trend, he said, that in all these businesses there have been increases in employment since 1920. The increases were as follows: Transportation, 121,244 to 138,127; public service, 37,735 to 43,118; domestic service, 98,619 to 143,489; clerical occupations, 176,133 to 207,009.

In all groups employees increased from 1,694,595 to 1,804,439 or a gain of 6.9 per cent.

In the ratio of population to actual wage earners, Mr. Pierce found that unemployment also showed a steady increase over the 10-year period. His estimates revealed that the amounts of charity dispensed "per capita" have grown as follows: 1912—$1.14; 1920—$2.49; 1925—$3.14; 1930—$5.15.

This unsound economic condition, he affirmed, compels the exercise of every effort toward an economic survey of the State. So far as a topographical resurvey is concerned, he pointed out that at this time, through the coöperation of the United States Geological Survey, the State could have the survey done at half cost. And with 1150 architects and engineers out of work, the proposal, he said, would help relieve unemployment at once.

NORTH END ITALIANS HEAR 'PAGLIACCI'

Members of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company entertained the North End Italian folk of Boston yesterday at a concert in the auditorium of the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

Selections from "La Bohême" were sung by Miss Ethel Fox, and Mr. Giuseppi Barsotti sang a selection from "Martha." Then a gay animated piece from Chopin and the Butterfly number by Grieg were played by Miss Lorraine Ippolito, a young concert pianist. The concert could not have closed without a selection from "Pagliacci," always a favorite with Italians, and the audience applauded long after the San Carlo singers left the hall.

'SPEEDING' BOOSTS MOTOR FATALITIES

Unwarranted speeds sent the Massachusetts motor fatality record for the year up 23 points last week, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, reported today. He cited the Newburyport turnpike incident, which resulted in six fatalities, as the most tragic of the year.

The only redeeming feature of last week's record, the registrar declared, was the lower number of child fatalities. Of the 1117 licenses suspended or revoked last week, 80 were for driving after drinking. The fatality toll for the year has reached 689 as compared to 736 last year.

KROGER GROCERY SALES OFF

Kroger Grocery & Baking Company sales for the four weeks ended Nov. 5 totaled $15,667,143, a decrease of 12.4 per cent from a year ago. The number of stores in operation averaged 4765 compared with 4890, a decrease of 2.5 per cent.

WALSH THROWS COLD WATER ON HOPES OF WETS

Senator Sees Two Years Possible for Beer, Five for Repeal

The eager expectations of wets hoping to quench their thirst for beer with the repeal of the Volstead Act at the December session of Congress have been considerably dampened as the result of statements from Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, and Mr. Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

Senator Walsh said it would appear that it would not be less than one year and it might be at least two years before beer became available as a legal beverage. Mr. Parker substantiated this opinion in a statement criticizing the beer bill which Mr. Roland D. Sawyer, State Representative from Ware, purposes to introduce into the next session of the Massachusetts House.

The former Attorney-General declares that the proposed Sawyer beer bill "which would make the state law dependent upon an act of Congress is clearly unconstitutional." Mr. Parker points out that "a state statute cannot be made to depend on any fluctuations of the National Government."

Found Unconstitutional

"This was clearly settled when the first so-called Volstead Act was passed in Massachusetts, with the clause that made the definition of an intoxicating liquor dependent upon an act of Congress. This act was found to be unconstitutional at that time."

Senator Walsh, who intends to file a beer bill at the last session of the present Congress next month, made public a statement clearly explaining the procedure necessary for the overthrow of the Volstead Act and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The Eighteenth Amendment," he says, "can be repealed only by Congress submitting a proposed amendment to the Constitution to the several states for ratification. The form of the amendment must first be agreed to. There will be considerable controversy and delay over agreeing to the form that is most likely to be finally approved."

Senator Walsh explains that the wets in Congress favor a concise amendment such as: "The Eighteenth Amendment is hereby repealed." In order to get the necessary two-thirds votes of both branches of Congress, the Senator points out, it probably will be necessary to frame a form imposing definite restrictions upon the return of the saloon.

No Immediate Repeal

"If the proposed amendment requires the calling of conventions in the several states, it will take considerable time to provide for such," he continues, "and to call them together. In my judgment, this necessary and complicated method of amending the Constitution in view of the certain opposition which is bound to appear will necessitate a delay of at least five years, and perhaps longer, before repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment can be had.

"The Volstead Act can be amended by a majority vote of the House and Senate with the presidential approval providing for the sale of beer at the next session of the Congress which convenes in December."

Whether this can be done is a question which Senator Walsh says, "remains to be seen." He points out that the newly elected members of Congress will not sit in the December session. Those that occupy seats in the lame duck session have repeatedly opposed modifying the Volstead Act.

The Senator points to the possibility that because the Democratic Party platform advocated the modification of the Volstead Act to provide for the sale of beer, a sufficient number of former dry Democrats may change in order to constitute a majority of the House and Senate. Although the new Congress is to be sworn in March 4, it may not be called into session until December, 1933, Senator Walsh explains.

Geology Class Finds 'Glacial Pothole'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—In a vacant lot on the outlying edges of New York City is a 25,000-year-old tracing of the earth's cataclysms, uncovered by a group of geology students at City College last week. Their find was a "glacial pothole," cut into dolomitic crystaline limestone by the whirling action of pebbles set in motion by the melting of the ice cap that covered this area in the Ice Age.

For 12 years classes of geology students had traversed the field at Two Hundred Fourth Street and Nagle Avenue looking for the pothole, and this year as a result of the erosion produced by heavy rains, it was found by Mr. Warren C. Buckland, a member of the class. It measures 1½ feet deep and is remarkably well preserved.

FREIGHT RATES RISE PROTESTED IN NEW ENGLAND

Memorial Seeking Postponement Is Filed With the I. C. C.

Heavy increases in New England's annual freight bill are forecast by traffic experts of the diversified industry of this section of the country, as the result of enforcement of certain outstanding Interstate Commerce Commission orders, which direct elimination of "Fourth Section departures" by Dec. 3.

In an effort to secure postponement of the effective date of the orders, Mr. William H. Day, manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today filed a memorial with the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, in behalf of 17 trade and commercial organizations of New England, setting forth reasons why industry should not be burdened further at this time by any action tending to bring about increased freight rates.

In the memorial, Mr. Day points out that the tendency of freight rate revisions during the past 15 years, has been distinctly upward. To now augment this condition would prove a serious handicap to business reconstruction, he said. Apart from this lack of stability which accompanies extended hearings on such cases, incidental to the importance of the orders, adds materially to the existing uncertainty of the cost of doing business, he pointed out.

Signers of the memorial representing industry in every New England state, recognized that ultimately the order must be carried out, but feel that such action could well be deferred until a more propitious time when industry will be in a better condition to absorb the freight rate shock which will necessarily be entailed, said Mr. Day.

According to the memorial, freight rates are already so high that they "impose a real burden on industry, discourage rail movement of long-haul traffic, localize distribution and encourage development of more economical transportation.

"If at this time," it continues, "the situation is to be further aggravated either by enforced compliance with provision of the fourth section or otherwise, we sincerely believe the reaction on both industry and the railroads will be harmful."

'If You're Mailing Christmas Gifts To Siam, Do It Now,' Postmaster Says

Foreign mailing dates for Christmas letters and packages is announced by Mr. W. E. Hurley, Boston Postmaster, who warns that it is not too early to get "that gift or card off now." Nov. 19, he says, is the last sailing date from the Pacific coast for mail going to the Straits Settlements, Siam and the Dutch East Indies. The last Australian mail sailing from the Pacific coast in time for Christmas is Nov. 23. Manchurian-bound mail must be posted by Nov. 26.

Following is a list of foreign mailing dates compiled by Mr. Hurley:

Latest sailing from Pacific Coast:

Philippine Islands	Nov. 26
China	Dec. 3
Hong Kong	Dec. 3
Japan	Dec. 10
Hawaii	Dec. 17
Netherlands, E. I.	Nov. 19
Straits Settlements	Nov. 19
Siam	Nov. 19
Australia	Nov. 23
New Zealand	Nov. 23
Manchuria (Harbin)	Nov. 26

These mailings should be given to the Boston Post Office at least a week prior to these dates.

Latest dates of dispatch from New York:

Mozambique	Nov. 18
Kenya and Uganda	Nov. 18
Siam	Nov. 18
South Africa	Nov. 23
Argentina	Nov. 26
Paraguay	Nov. 26
Uruguay	Nov. 26
Aden	Nov. 30
Cape Verde Islands	Nov. 30
Ceylon	Nov. 30
India (British)	Nov. 30
Persia	Nov. 30
Siberia	Nov. 30
Bolivia	Dec. 2
Chile	Dec. 2
Liberia	Dec. 2
Peru	Dec. 2
Sierra Leone	Dec. 2
Azores	Dec. 6
Ecuador	Dec. 7
Egypt	Dec. 7
Guiana (British)	Dec. 7
Guinana (Dutch)	Dec. 7
Guiana (French)	Dec. 7
Palestine	Dec. 7
Syria	Dec. 7
Trinidad	Dec. 7
Austria	Dec. 9
Bulgaria	Dec. 9
Colombia	Dec. 9
Cyprus	Dec. 9
Czechoslovakia	Dec. 9
Estonia	Dec. 9
Finland	Dec. 9
Greece	Dec. 9
Hungary	Dec. 9
Latvia	Dec. 9
Lithuania	Dec. 9
Madeira	Dec. 9
Nicaragua (Corinto)	Dec. 9
Norway	Dec. 9
Poland	Dec. 9
Portugal	Dec. 9
Roumania	Dec. 9
Spain	Dec. 9
Sweden	Dec. 9
Turkey	Dec. 9
Russia	Dec. 9
Yugoslavia	Dec. 9
Brazil	Dec. 10
Honduras	Dec. 11
Salvador	Dec. 11
Barbados	Dec. 13
Granada	Dec. 13
Gibraltar	Dec. 14
Guadeloupe	Dec. 14
Italy	Dec. 14
Malta	Dec. 14
Martinique	Dec. 14
Nicaragua (Bluefields)	Dec. 14
St. Kitts	Dec. 14
Venezuela	Dec. 14
Luxembourg	Dec. 15
Netherlands	Dec. 15
Puerto Rico	Dec. 15
Scotland	Dec. 15
Switzerland	Dec. 15
Virgin Islands	Dec. 15
Belgium	Dec. 15
Costa Rica	Dec. 15
Danzig	Dec. 15
Denmark	Dec. 15
Dominican Republic	Dec. 15
England	Dec. 15
France	Dec. 15
Germany	Dec. 15
Ireland	Dec. 15
Canal Zone	Dec. 16
Haiti	Dec. 16
Panama	Dec. 16
Turks Island	Dec. 16
Bahamas	Dec. 17
Guatemala	Dec. 17
Jamaica	Dec. 17
Newfoundland	Dec. 17
Bermuda	Dec. 21
Cuba	Dec. 21

Student Increase Laid to More Wealth

The great increase in college students in recent years, first hailed as evidence of growing interest in education, now is seen to be the result of greater wealth, social position, and chance for employment, Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby College, said at a meeting of the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women, at Tufts College, Saturday.

If the liberal arts college is to preserve its original purpose, it must furnish a broad foundation to enable its students to meet life in the present time, Dr. Johnson declared. The speaker held that the liberal arts college is in a position of advantage to accomplish its objective because it is a self-contained unit with a homogeneous group of students, is usually located far from the centers of population, has distinctive traditions and is small enough to prevent the submerging of the individual student.

In a question period, Mrs. T. Grafton Abbot, Mr. and Mrs. Everett O. Fish, Dr. Johnson and Dr. John A. Cousens, president of Tufts, discussed the "Antioch plan," required Latin and mathematics courses, and the effect on the liberal arts college of the increasing demand for courses in educational methods rather than in the subject matter to be taught.

BRITISH CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS

LONDON, Nov. 14—Crude rubber stocks on Nov. 12 totaled 41,528 tons, a decrease of 586 tons from the preceding week. Stocks at Liverpool came to 57,329 tons, an increase of 18 tons.

Dr. Woolley Asks Public to Back Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14—Mobilization of public opinion behind the second session of the Disarmament Conference to effect tangible action is a prime need for the preservation of civilization, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College and American member of the conference, declared at Yale University this afternoon.

Let Congress and the President know that the people expect results from the coming February session of the conference, she urged. Declaring that the first session had opened the way to real progress, she pleaded for quick action to potentialize a public opinion that has not yet fulfilled its strength. A curious anomaly exists in the United States, she continued. The nation's Administration is in the lead with a definite plan for disarmament, yet the people as a mass lag behind. She cited the contrasting support given to the "Hoover Plan" by the people of Great Britain.

Dr. Woolley asked that the people at home speed up the process of "moral disarmament, the disarming of the minds," which she deems the cue to political action.

COSTA RICA CHARGES COMPANY

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Nov. 14 (By U. P.)—Congress unanimously adopted a resolution Nov. 11 charging the United Fruit Company with nonfulfillment of its contract with the Government for the purchase of bananas. The resolution requested President Ricardo Jimenez to demand damages from the American concern and to rescind the contract if the request is refused.

GEDDES SEES BUSINESS BETTER

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Sir Auckland Geddes, chairman of Rhokana Corporation, arriving here on one of his periodical business visits, said business has improved in England.

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Olympic..Wed. Dec. 14 Olympic..Wed. Jan. 11
Majestic..Wed. Dec. 21 Olympic..Wed. Feb. 1
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Thur. Dec. 15
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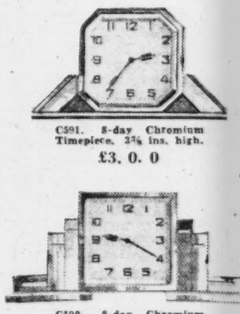
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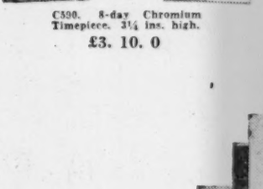
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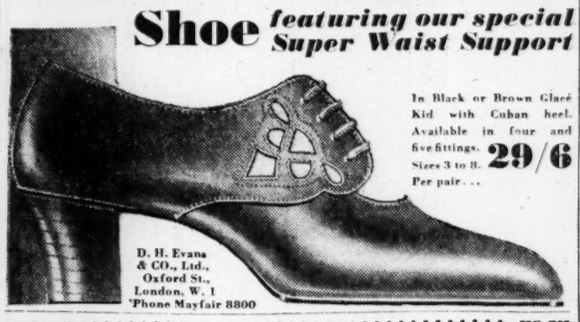
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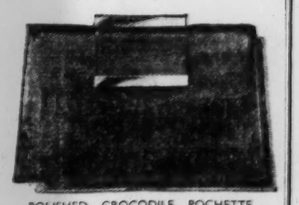
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RAIL TRANSPORT PLANS REVIEWED IN NEW ENGLAND

Group Suggests Carriers Make Truck Highways on Old Roadbeds

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14 (AP)—Transformation of branch-line railway mileage in New England into heavy-duty highways as a partial solution of the New England railroad problem was proposed today by the Rhode Island Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The proposal was contained in a lengthy statement forwarded to Mr. Calvin Coolidge, chairman of the National Transportation Committee.

The statement also included a reiteration of the Rhode Island viewpoint that New England would benefit by extension of the great eastern trunk lines into this territory.

The commission reported that a large percentage of the New England railway mileage orginally was laid for handling short-haul traffic, which, it said, has been lost in a great portion to the motortruck. The establishment of this fact, it said, made it "clear" that the railroad became a medium of long-distance mass transportation, a supporting factor of the Rhode Island plea for extension of the trunk lines into New England.

It was estimated by the commission that 2000 of the 8000 miles of railroad lines in New England have been rendered obsolescent by changes in transportation conditions brought about chiefly by the motortruck.

Under the proposed transformation, the commission said, "New England banks, savings institutions, insurance companies and private investors in railroad securities would salvage in whole or in part the $200,000,000 investment now locked up in obsolescent non-productive property. For the New England railways to carry this $200,000,000 obsolete investment on their books and earn 5 per cent means a charge on the New England shipper of $10,000,000 a year for obsolescent road and equipment producing practically no revenue."

Several methods of control of the proposed highways were suggested by the commission, among them being the sale of the roadbed to the states or development and operation of them by the railroads on a toll charge basis.

"Put in a nutshell," the commission said of its proposal, "the highway and the truck is a more flexible, a more economical means of transportation than the railways for short-haul traffic. Our proposal is, therefore simple and logical. Transform the branch railway mileage originally constructed for short-haul traffic into heavy-duty highways.

"Whatever this important committee may recommend," the commission said with reference to the investigation by Mr. Coolidge and his colleagues, "it still devolves upon New England to consider well and decide positively whether she will join hands in favor of extending into New England the great railway systems comprising the four party plan, or go it alone with her present sectional railways which, because of their local and terminal character, are having their very life-blood drained by the more economical and flexible medium—the autobus and truck."

Tariff and Debts Cuts, Recognition Of Russia Urged

Membership in the League of Nations, recognition of Russia, and reduction of tariffs and war debts, are steps an enlightened; self-interest would dictate to the United States, said Dr. Bruce Hopper, world traveler and professor of government at Harvard, in an address at the Old South Meeting House Forum yesterday afternoon.

For the world in general Dr. Hopper prescribed less competition and more coöperation in social, economic, military and political affairs. International progress at this time, he said, is absolutely dependent on a truce on competition in all four lines.

"The Lytton report," Dr. Hopper said, "is utterly impartial. It is a very significant paper, since it is the first report on a local area written by an international, impartial group that is of interest to the whole world. China is a world problem. The integrity of her territorial sovereignity must be preserved or there will be a war over the spoils as there was after the dismemberment of European Turkey.

"More important than Manchukuo or even China and Japan, however, is the fate of the peace machinery of the world. If Japan reverts to pre-war methods, other nations can and will follow her. Since the League of Nations is the only available international peace-preserving organization the United States clearly should join or at least coöperate with the League."

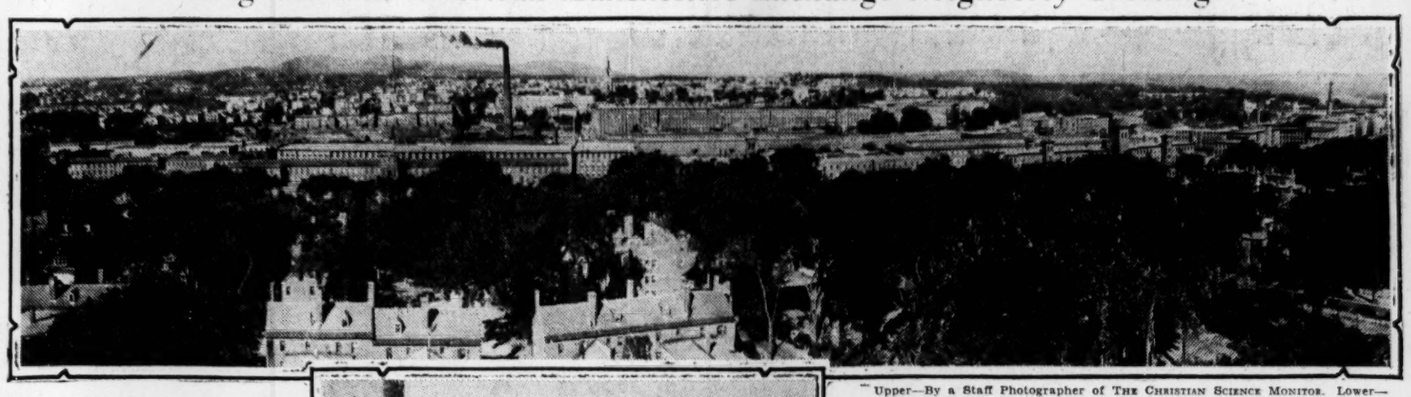
When the World Economic Conference meets in January, Dr. Hopper hopes the United States delegation will be prepared for and determined on a tariff truce.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

David Schwab, Paterson, N. J.
Abe Schwab, Paterson, N. J.
G. W. Briggs, Winona, Minn.
Mrs. Henriette C. Segler, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice May Yelli, Peninsula, Ohio.
Miss Edith G. Downes, Framingham, Mass.
Miss Hazel P. Nichols, New Haven, Conn.
Miss Sue P. Coney, New Haven, Conn.
Miss Ruth C. Bodwell, New Haven, Conn.
Miss Elinor B. Bodwell, New Haven, Conn.
Miss Edith L. Woodbury, Natick, Mass.
Arletta M. Richardson, Auburn, Maine.
Mrs. Carrose Harris, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Rae Pereira, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Mabel Golden, Marcellus, Mich.
Miss Adela LePage, New York, N. Y.

England and American Manchesters Exchange Neighborly Greetings



Upper—By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Lower—Taken From "Manchester Official Guide," Published by Littlebury Bros, Ltd., 170, Deansgate, Manchester, Eng.

BOTH TOWNS FAMED FOR TEXTILES

Upper—Mammoth Cotton Mills Along the Merrimac River at Manchester, New Hampshire. Lower—What English Town Looked Like When Its American Descendant Took Name.

Manchester Shows Enthusiasm Over New Hampshire Scion

"MEET ONE ANOTHER" SERIES—*Last of Seven Articles*

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—"Eh, lad, that's champion," declared Manchester, with true Lancashire enthusiasm when it heard it was about to be introduced to another Manchester in the United States.

But then it suddenly bethought itself.

"Wheere didst tha saay? New 'Ampshire? Eh, aw knaws 'er already, but aw'm fain t'meet 'er agen. T' Lord Mayor went ther' last yeear. Gradely place 'tis, too—bonny as t' picture, so Mayor said when he come whoam."

The English Manchester is a gradely place, too. Not bowered in trees like its New Hampshire namesake, but a fine, upstanding, self-reliant sort of a place—in fact, just gradely.

And perhaps never so upstanding and self-reliant as today when it is harder than ever before "to make both ends meet and tie," as the men of Lancashire say when they want to tell you they are comfortably off.

Manchester, England, is Cottonopolis. It boasts more than a million inhabitants. If you added in all its pendant towns, you would have a total as large as London's.

Followed Parental Example

Manchester, N. H., is one of the few known cases of a child deliberately adopting its parent because it intended to mold itself on the parental example.

Not content with the name of Amoskeag, the place of much fish—or Nutfield, the field of many chestnuts—or Tyng's Township, or (Old) Harry's Town, or even Derryfield, the inhabitants caused to be enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of New Hampshire in General Court convened on June 13, 1810 "that said town of Derryfield shall forever hereafter be called and known by the name of Manchester, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

And why? Because Judge Samuel Blodget, after failing to construct a workable salvage device for sunken ships, succeeded in persuading his fellow citizens that Derryfield, N. H., could in due course surpass old Manchester, Eng., as a manufacturer of cottons.

The learned judge was wrong. It hasn't. But it has followed the same road. And maybe by going a bit slower it has seen things Cottonopolis has missed—that bower of trees, for instance.

Falls Would Be Welcomed

Cottonopolis, too, would dearly love the Amoskeag Falls. Coal provides the motive power for its factories and it is murky stuff compared with Merrimac water.

But Cottonopolis can match Judge Blodget's canal with one that is famous the world over—the Manchester Ship Canal. Quite an engineering feat is the ship canal. It crosses a sizable river on a navigable aqueduct which will support ships of 15,000 tons burden and today carries something like 6,000,000 tons of shipping each year.

Though the railroad is now of more use to Manchester, N. H., it was the canal Judge Blodget built around the Amoskeag Falls in 1807 that brought it in touch with Boston and gave it the markets it needed for industrial development. Therefore, it can appreciate the ship canal.

Manchester "cottons" used formerly to be woolens. Tyng's Snow-Shoe Scouts already had surrendered their claim to the Scots and Irishmen at Goffe's Falls before Cottonopolis started to manufacture all-cotton goods. It was the inventions of men like Hargreaves, Crompton and Arkwright in the middle eighteenth century which brought cotton, and so Cottonopolis, into its own. Before mechanical devices were adopted, cotton could not compete with flax and wool in the warp of handspun articles.

Shipped to "Foreign Parts"

The men of the English Manchester, wrote Lewis Roberts in 1641—10 years before John Eliot preached Christianity to the Indians by Amoskeag Falls—"buy cotton wool in London that comes from Cyprus and Smyrna and work the same into fustians, vermilions, dimities and other such stuffs which they return to London where they are sold and thence not seldom are sent into foreign parts which have means on far easier terms to provide themselves of the first material."

Today, both Manchesters earn their living in the fashion described in this earliest known reference to the use of cotton in the English textile industry.

In the old days of the English Manchester, spinning and weaving were done at home. The weavers spent part of their time on the land. Often they had to walk many miles to collect from the spinners the weft they required.

Bleaching was done in the fields or even in the streets. In 1569, the jury of the Court Leet in Manchester issued an order that there should not be "any rogg or cottons wet openly in the streets." Chemical bleaching was introduced in 1763, shortly after Harrytown had become Derryfield and still thought more of fish and pastures than of textiles.

Typical Jacks and Jills

The folk of both Manchesters were Jacks and Jills of all trades in those days. As an old Lancashire patter broadside has it:

Aw wish yo'd tell me summat aw connot do.
Aw con use a flail, carry pail,
Take mi turn at helpin' t'churn,
Tend to th' barn when wheat is sown,
Chop up straw when th' licken's low,
Doctor cows, mend owd plows,
Graft yo're trees, hive yo're bees,
Trim yo're bowers, an' deg yo're flowers.
Aw con do owt fro' bedroom deawn to kitchen.

Just 100 years before John Eliot was preaching at Amoskeag—The Place of Much Fish—the English Parliament was busy on an act for "the true making of woollen cloth." "All the cottons called Manchester, Lancashire and Cheshire cottons," it enacted, shall be in length 22 yards."

There was another act (called the Manchester Act) in 1736—14 years after Amoskeag was first settled—which graciously legalized the use of cotton wool goods "provided the warp thereof be entirely linen yarn."

Famous Lanc'shire Pie

In the early days of vegetable cotton, the best lint came from Surat in India. During the American Civil War when Manchester stood strong for the North in spite of the severe cotton famine, Surat cotton came back again—with a difference.

"O' weavin this rubbitch aw'm gettin' reet stow'd," sang an old weaver in its dishonor. And he added:

Oh dear! iv yon Yankees could only just see
How they're clemmin' and starvin' poor weavers loike me,
Aw think they'd soon settle the'r bother, an' strive
To send us some cotton to keep us alive.

They've known good times and bad in the Manchesters since then—times when they were short of pobbies (bread and milk). But they've a habit of coming out on top in the end.

Time t'go whoam. Happen yo'll be passin' this way agin soon, Manch'ster, N. H.

Look in an' hev a bit o' wife's Lanc'shire pie, if ye do. By gum, it's champion. 'Tis an' all.

Cut in Educational Budgets Called Blow at Democracy

Head of University of North Carolina Warns Against Placing Burden on Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—"Basic as are the matters of deficits, debts and the depression, there is something more fundamental at stake back of them all," Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, told the district convention of the Kiwanis Clubs of the Carolinas, in session here, in response to a request made by the program committee that he express himself upon the rôle of education in times of economic stress.

"In tightening up our budgets, we must not lose our democracy," he continued. "One of the greatest needs in America is a reassertion, in the teeth of cynicism, of our faith in Americanism, in our deeper and wider use of the ways and powers of democracy."

Dictatorships, the speaker said, encroach upon the ideals and processes of democracy all over the world, whether Bolshevism in Russia, Fascism in Italy, or special interests in America. "Privileged interests soon cut down the equal opportunities of the people."

"Today," Dr. Graham declared, "the new frontier and the chief economic and social factor in American life is public education, all the way from the primary grade through the university graduate school. If we fail there, we fail everywhere."

"We may unnecessarily sacrifice our democracy in the name of economy, and sacrifice our children in the name of business. We may go forward in the forms of progress and go backward in the substance of our being, get obsessed in the financial and neglect our public responsibility for the spiritual worth and capacity of every personality in the commonwealth, we may get bewildered by the outward mechanical contacts of our civilization and forget the inward spiritual content of our lives."

CHURCH MUSEUM PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, Eng. — The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have consented to lease the ancient church of St. Peter, Hungate, at Norwich to the corporation for use as an ecclesiastical museum. This is the first recorded instance since the Reformation of a building associated with the Church of England being handed over for purposes other than of a religious nature. The church has interesting architectural features and a wealth of early stained glass.

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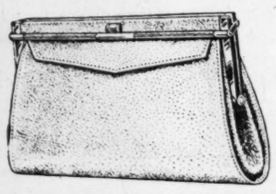

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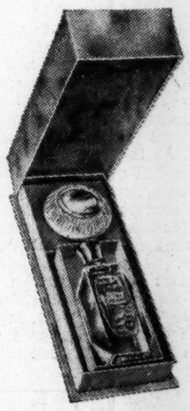

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Michel Mouse Keeps Thanksgiving

By REBA MAHAN STEVENS

"THUMP, thump, thump! Swish, swish, swish!"

Melinda Mouse stopped stirring the supper porridge and listened.

"Thump, thump, thump!" it came again.

Melinda set the porridge back and crept cautiously out the kitchen door. Far up the passageway that led to her home she could make out her husband Michel Mouse, slowing tugging along a large object, and she went to help him.

"Heave to, my hearty!" cried Michel when she came running up. Michel had once known a mouse who had spent some time aboard a ship, and he prided himself on his smattering of sailor's speech.

When the "cargo," as Michel called it, was at last brought into Melinda's kitchen and she had a chance to examine it, she exclaimed, "Why, it's a turnip!"

"Of course it's a turnip!" panted Michel.

"And of gigantic proportions!" declared his wife.

Michel looked at her blankly. He hadn't the least idea what she meant. Melinda had a fondness for long words and though Michel pretended not to be bothered when he couldn't get their meaning, all the same he would have given a good deal to be able to talk as she did.

"Quite so," he agreed and plunged hurriedly into the story of how he had found the turnip, what a fine turnip it was, its color, freshness. "It's for our Thanksgiving dinner!" he ended proudly.

"Our Thanksgiving dinner?" echoed Melinda, a puzzled wrinkle in her little gray forehead.

"Certainly, my dear. You know that tomorrow is Thanksgiving Day, I hope." He looked at her sternly. "You haven't overlooked that fact, surely, have you?"

* * *

An odd twinkle came into Melinda's black eyes.

"Today is Thanksgiving Day," she said very quietly.

"You are mistaken, my dear—quite mistaken. Tomorrow is Thanksgiving Day. If you wish to know exactly how I found that out, I shall be glad to tell you. I've been hearing about it for more than a week, here and there. Farmer Tilton has been taking his turkeys and geese in to market and bringing home great baskets of good things. His wife has been busy sweeping and dusting, and stirring up pies and puddings in the kitchen." He paused for a moment and closed his eyes dreamily. "Melinda, my dear, I wish you could smell the whiffs that come out of that kitchen door! Some day—"

"You were saying?" interrupted Melinda.

"To be sure! All their children are coming home and there is to be a big dinner. Everyone seems to be singing and laughing and working like beavers because tomorrow is Thanksgiving Day."

Melinda stirred the porridge round and round slowly. "Today is Thanksgiving Day," she said again.

Michel Mouse looked at his wife closely. Was she going to set her opinion up against his own? When she did that Melinda could be very hard to deal with indeed.

"Do you suppose that Farmer Tilton doesn't know when Thanksgiving Day comes?" he demanded indignantly.

"Oh, no," answered Melinda in her pleasant little voice. "But today is Thanksgiving Day, just the same."

Michel Mouse was greatly displeased with such talk.

"Don't be exasperated," his wife said, glad that she had at last found a place to make use of this new word. "But I can easily prove to you that I am right."

"Try it!" snapped Michel. "If you are so much wiser than Farmer Tilton, try it!"

"Very well, then. Farmer Tilton's children are coming home tomorrow, you say? Where are your children?"

"Playing in the entry way waiting for their supper," was the quick answer, and Michel's whiskers twitched as much as to say that they were not the only ones waiting for their supper either.

"Surely," his wife agreed, peering down into the steaming kettle. "Your children are at home every day. You had a good dinner today, didn't you?" Michel nodded that he had.

"You had a warm, comfortable home. You had a wonderful trip down to the pasture. You spent an hour with Grandmother. You have a nice bed waiting for you—"

She turned quickly, and Michel could not avoid her eyes.

"Tell me," she asked, "will you have any more to be thankful for tomorrow?"

"Well, I don't know—but—"

"Then today is Thanksgiving Day," stubbornly insisted Melinda.

Michel saw her point, in a way—but only in a way.

"Thanksgiving Day is tomorrow," he kept on saying all through the evening whenever he had the chance. Each time, Melinda replied pleasantly, "Thanksgiving Day is every day!" Really it was quite a relief when bedtime came and they could drop the subject.

* * *

"Don't you think, my dear," suggested Michel, over the breakfast table next morning, "that it would be nice if I ran down and asked Cousin Timothy Mouse and his family up for dinner today? You know this is—"

Melinda broke in quickly—"Just what I was going to ask you to do. Grandmother—she must come, too—we could not by any means get along without her. And Aunt Betsy Mouse, and her son and his family, why not have them?"

Melinda was scurrying about, quite beside herself with excitement. "And Michel," she called after him as he went down the passageway, "see if you can find another piece of cheese somewhere, will you?"

Well, they came—Grandmother Mouse, Timothy Mouse and his brood, Aunt Betsy who lived in a most pretentious house beneath the north manger, and her son, Squire Mouse, and his wife and six children. Michel swelled with pride when he saw what a dinner Melinda had prepared for them. There was cracked corn and polished wheat seed, a dish of dried beans, shredded pumpkin, some bits of cake that had been stored away for just such an occasion, and fruit and nuts and cheese enough for everyone to have their fill.

"It's a great day—this Thanksgiving Day," said Michel, sitting back in his chair at last in a state where he couldn't possibly manage another mouthful. "A great day! I, for one, am glad that one day each year is set aside as Thanksgiving Day."

He looked mischievously at Melinda out of the corner of his eye. She was passing the cookie crumbs to the children and did not so much as look at Michel, but she said good-naturedly, "Every day is Thanksgiving Day."

Well, that started it all again. "Melinda says," began Michel, and then he set forth all that Melinda had said and all that he had said. Then everyone present started to say all that they had to say on the subject. Grandmother Mouse said that for her part she never closed her eyes at night without a feeling of thankfulness for all the good things the day had brought her. Squire Mouse gave it as his opinion that such a habit was a most worthy one and suggested that it wouldn't be a bad idea to be equally thankful when she opened her eyes in the morning. Grandmother said she had, for some reason, never thought of doing that, but she would begin at once. Timothy Mouse asked his wife if she didn't remember that he had said only yesterday that he felt they had a great deal for which to be thankful; and when she did, he beamed proudly at all the guests as much as to say that he was thankful, too, for having such a remarkable wife.

Even the Mouse children caught the spirit, and little Tim squeaked out, "I'm thankful!" Aunt Betsy turned sharply. "What for?" she demanded in her high-pitched voice. Timothy swallowed hard and blurted out, "Everything!" Then he ducked behind his mother's skirts.

It took the whole afternoon to settle the question, and it is doubtful if it would have been settled then only that Aunt Betsy Mouse was there, and every Mouse, far and wide, had the greatest respect for all of Aunt Betsy's opinions.

"I feel," she said pompously, as she tied on her bonnet when it came time to go home, "that, although Michel may have some points in his argument worth considering, on the whole, when the matter is summed up, Melinda is right—every day is Thanksgiving Day."

So there it was—all settled—and nothing for Michel to do but to bow politely and say, "Thank you, Aunt Betsy." Then he added, with a sly twinkle in his eyes, "To tell the truth, I've been suspecting since early morning, that Melinda was right." Melinda was very nice about it. She could so easily have said again, "Thanksgiving Day is every day," but she didn't.

Only late that night after her frisky little folks had fallen asleep, naming over the things they had to be thankful for, and Michel had settled himself snugly in bed, Melinda sat by a crack in the wall where the moonlight made everything as light as day. She took from her apron pocket the little book which she always carried there, and sharpened her tiny pencil to a point as sharp as the tip of her tail. Then she wrote, slowly and carefully, stopping many times to erase and do it better: "Michel Mouse, my beloved husband, has only this day found out that every day is Thanksgiving Day. Aunt Betsy, our respected Aunt, helped him to see it." She put the book back carefully and sat thinking a moment. Then she took it out again and wrote: "The only difference is that once each year we spell one of them with a capital T."

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

So There It Was—All Settled—and Nothing for Michel to Do but to Bow Politely and Say, "Thank You, Aunt Betsy."

New Books for Your Bookshelf

Abe Lincoln. by Augusta Stevenson. Illustrated by Clotilde Embree. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THIS is Children's Book Week in the United States, and as it is "Books for Young America" that are emphasized this year, it seems natural to give first place to a story of the boyhood days of Abraham Lincoln, intended for little children to read and enjoy for themselves. The author, Miss Stevenson, a teacher in the grammar schools of Indianapolis, began writing stories of Lincoln's boyhood days for her own classroom, and these became so popular that she was urged to publish them in a book. She visited the scenes of Lincoln's boyhood and read much literature of frontier days so that her book might have a background of understanding and sympathy, and it should meet a real need.

Picture Story Books

The Little Red Chair. by Marian Walker. Pictures by Gretchen Ostrander Murray. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

This is a book for quite little people to whom stories must be read or told. They are simple tales of Tommy and Sally and other boys and girls of three and four years old. The stories were developed in the nursery schools of the Child's Development Institute of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and are based on Marian Walker's eight-year experience as a nursery school teacher in the Institute. According to the Director of this institute, "Young children enjoy most, stories about their own experiences or experiences that other children like themselves have had." This book is an effort to supply a real need for literature of this type and to provide a picture story book for the "littlest one" of the family.

Zip the Toy Mule. by Mabel G. LaRue. Drawings by Maud and Miska Petersham. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This is another picture story book but one for rather older little people—boys and girls from four to six. Mrs. La Rue is already known as the author of "The F-U-N Book" and "In Animal Land," and her new book is a collection of five stories delightfully told by one who understands and sympathizes with children.

The gay and humorous illustrations by the two Petershams will particularly delight the hearts of boys and girls too young to read the text for themselves.

Books by Fathers

Dick and Tom in Town. by Mark Van Doren. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

Dick and Tom were two ponies. They belonged to the author and his brother when they were boys. Mr. Van Doren has already written one story about them, "Dick and Tom," which tells of their adventures in the country. Then the family moved to town and the horses were sold to a neighbor. However, the boys missed their pets so much that it was decided to buy the ponies back and bring them to town, and so we get "Dick and Tom in Town."

This book is one of a short series of books written by fathers for their sons published by the Macmillan Company. Two others of the series are "Diggers and Builders," by Henry B. Lent, answering questions about the derrick man, the shovel man and other small boy heroes; and "Playing Airplane," by John McNamara, ex-navy aviator, who, with a box and broomstick, gives his family of small children a practical lesson in aviation.

Illustration by Clotilde Embree for "Abe Lincoln: Frontier Boy."

Just Fun

The Adventures of the Duck Family. by Walter Prichard Eaton. Illustrated. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

Mrs. Ernest Duck and Mr. Ernest Duck had quite a family. There were Penrod Duck, Dodo Duck, Ernest Duck Jr., and Augusta Duck. Penrod Duck was the baby and sometimes he got into mischief. One day he swallowed one of Dodo's dolls, a doll with a squeak, and the consequence was that when all the rest of the family said "Quack" he said "Squeak"—to their great astonishment and dismay. "Who ever heard of a duck that said 'Squeak'!" But you must enjoy Mr. Eaton's amusing account of the adventures of this enterprising little family for yourselves, and meet Calvin C. Bullfrog, Old Pirate Owl, Lucille Gull, Mrs. Gray Goose, the Muskrat family and other neighbors. And you will appreciate Carl Rose's humorous drawings as much as the story they illustrate.

A. B. D.

Other reviews of some of the season's books for young children were published on The Children's Page on Sept. 6 and Oct. 17.

Reviews of books for older children are to be found on the Thursday Young Folks' Page.

Doll Houses Designed by Real Architects

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

DOLL houses designed and built by real architects are the latest thing in doll circles here. Doll owners with the most exacting and individual tastes may have miniature dwellings or mansions designed to their liking, have the blue prints submitted for their approval and see their own ideas carried out in details of decoration and finishings—all under the auspices of one of the most distinguished firms of architects in town.

This excursion into the field of doll house architecture was launched by a group of unemployed draftsmen in the offices of Delano and Aldrich, architects, this fall.

Mr. William Adams Delano, returning here from Paris, found that his firm had been obliged to discharge several of its draftsmen because of lack of work. He recalled them, cleared out a couple of large rooms on the main floor of his building and started the doll house department. Mr. Chester Holmes Aldrich, his partner, is collaborating closely in developing the new department, and Mr. William Bowman has charge of it.

* * *

In the entrance hall of the building a row of attractive doll houses awaits inspection. In adjacent rooms, busy draftsmen measure, fit and glue end walls, side walls, roofs and partitions, in accordance with blue print plans that are drawn as seriously as though they were to be used for mansions. Pine boards of 3-ply, cut to the right shapes and sizes, rolls of specially lithographed paper to cover roofs and outer walls and of bandbox paper, which looks like linoleum on the floors of kitchens and bathrooms, are piled on tables near by.

The architecture of all the houses is Georgian, because that is the style on which Messrs. Delano and Aldrich are authorities. Dolls of various tastes and occupations can be suited. There is a house with two stores downstairs—one fitted up with a lunch counter—and living apartments on the second floor, for dolls who want to make an income from their property. It is a pleasing red brick house with green slate roof and green shutters. The effects of brick and slate are obtained from lithographed paper which covers the pine board structure, the bricks and slate being reproduced in correct scale for the size of the building.

* * *

Another house, used entirely for residence purposes, is of white stucco with an engaging blue doorway. There is one model after the style of an old Dutch home near Philadelphia. It is of yellow stucco with a red roof and a white porch.

One model is being designed on the unit system. The central unit is a dwelling house of red brick with green slate roof, and porticos may be added on two sides. At the end of the portico on one side, a doll owner, who finds her income increasing, may add a garage, with living quarters for servants upstairs. The unit for the end of the other portico contains a large public room with a nursery above.

Orders for doll houses have come in from stores in several cities in the South, middle West and West, and Mr. Bowman hopes that the demand for them will make it possible to continue the department permanently.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Flower Puzzle published last week:

Apple, sweet, thumb, eagle, roses.
The flower is ASTER.

Far-Away-Land Stories Told in Rhyme

By E. M. HASKINS

"The Land of Little Men"

I THINK, by now, that John and Ann are quite good friends of all of you; you've heard so much of what they've done—as well as things they'd like to do.

I measured them the other day. "Another inch!" I murmured, "Then it's clear you don't come from the place we call 'The Land of Little Men,' that forest land in Africa where tiny Pygmy folk are found, living in houses made of grass, a bit like beehives, small and round.

If John had really hailed from there he'd only reach his present height when he became a full-grown man, while Ann would not be proper, quite, unless she shrank a foot or two! for children in this curious land somewhat resemble big brown dolls—rather fierce dolls, I understand.

One thing, no doubt, they both would find—dressing would be an easy matter; no tailor's bills they'd have to pay, nor would they ever need a hatter. They'd don a garment made of leaves and bits of grass—their only one! This would be simple, I should think—at all events, quite quickly done. Paint of all colors would be daubed upon their skin, for decoration (if one could see them in this garb, I'm sure they'd cause a great sensation).

As to the weather in that land; well, candidly, there's no denying, torrents of rain, big thunderstorms, terrific heat, all make it trying.

* * *

I rather think that John and Ann would both enjoy that time the best which all the Pygmies, young and old, indulge in after midday rest, dancing in circles, slowly first, then faster, faster, round and round, till all the pairs of bare, brown feet scarcely appear to touch the ground. Such splitting music! What a din! Some twang their bows, or clap, while some blow piercing horns; but John, I'm sure, would bang his loudest on the drum brought by a friend from overseа, and many monkeys, by-the-bye would be applauding from the trees or swinging on the boughs, so high.

What gorgeous butterflies young John would see of every shape and hue, such brilliant wings, and such a size—orange and golden, green and blue.

Now, as for me, I really think I'd find it hard to raise a smile if, wand'ring on my daily walk, I chanced upon a crocodile. But John and Ann, as Pygmy folk, would have to risk such sights as these; they'd also find gigantic snakes across their pathway, if you please!

* * *

If you or I arrived one day and wished to make our visit pleasant by giving them and all their friends a really very handsome present, a bag of common salt is all we'd need to carry in our hand—a most luxurious offering 'twould prove to be in Pygmy Land!

As Ann and John are really quite good-tempered people on the whole, I don't think that 'twould suit them very well to play the Pygmy rôle, because, you see, those little folk are quarrelsome, and sometimes fight; their manners, I regret to state, are scarcely what you'd term polite.

Still I am sure both John and Ann would love to have the chance one day to take a peep at Pygmy Land and watch the people at their play. And I would like to go with them—but wait a moment! on reflection, discretion tells me 'twould be best first to make sure of our reception!

Busy Willie Wind

Who is it that sings in the tree-tops?
Who throws all the nuts on the ground,
And scatters the leaves all around?
Whoooooooo? Willie Wind.

Who snatches away my umbrella
And gives me a terrible chase?
Who dashes the rain in my face?
Whoooooooo? Willie Wind.

Who is it that calls down the chimney?
He's boist'rous and merry and wild,
That frolicking, rollicking child.
Whoooooooo? Willie Wind.

Who blows in the face of my wind-mill
And turns it around and around,
With such a dear hummy-hum sound?
Whoooooooo? Willie Wind.

Who carries my kite to the heavens,
And steadies it high in the air
While it's soaring and beckoning there?
Whoooooooo? Willie Wind.

Who whispers so softly and kindly
And puts happy thoughts in my head
When I'm all alone in my bed?
Whoooooooo? Willie Wind.

Though sometimes he plays rather roughly
We know that his kind heart is true,
We children all love him, we do.
Whoooooooo? Willie Wind.

—CARRIE LEIGHTON ADAMS, in "Think a Bit"

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THE HOME FORUM

Steaming Up London River

THE cranes and derricks marshaled along the quays of the Royal Victoria Albert and the George V docks reminded me of H. G. Wells' invading Martians of skeletal steel; and here there were avenues and vistas of them, mingled with mast and funnel. Dockland displays not merely a highly specialized life, but one that is phantasmal. Execution Dock looks more spectral than its name. The gaunt warehouses along the main foreshore stare cavernously from sightless eyes. The castellated liners at their berths lift so precipitously from the water that its lane between them is the gorge of some moony mountain range. Where do they go and whence have they come? Surely to no Samarkand within horizons of the known world. The murky, shabby, desolate, toilsome, metaled and timber-citied London River of our days is more of an apparition than the wild and bankless Thames of the builders of Stonehenge, and the only link between them is the beat of the lesser blackback's wing, flying over a desert of roofing as he once flew over the wilderness of ooze and swamp. Is not our London River the more mysterious? The sooted mists that shroud it in the dusk hide more than miles of ships and quays, thickets of smoking stacks, a plateau of brick and timber fields.

* * *

I was baffled by this impression. There seemed to be more in it than autumnal tricks of atmosphere playing upon gasometers, factory chimneys, warehouses, power houses, junctions, tunnel stations, forlorn churches and other buildings that, when the year begins to wane, are turned to phantoms, shapes and shades of some Titan city reared in a distant burnt-out star. Though Thames has done for London little less than Nilus did for Egypt, Dockland is something apart. Its population, mode of life and configuration are London's by commercial interchange and contiguity, but in no relation more intimate. The past, exiled from London, still presses mournfully here, drifting and eddying like vapors over the star-goblin-like foreshore. The past is a phantom there, but active in its flittings.

It was the insistence of this hauntingness which stamped an uncommon sense of reality upon three things that happened to me while I was steaming up London River. The first experience was the sight of the Royal Naval Hospital, set like a jewel of unexampled luster in that drab scenario between the Surrey Commercial Docks and the opening curve of the Blackwall reach. Its quadrants dominate and transform all of the river front on its own bank and the Millwall Docks on the other. Its calm majesty lifted the mind above all the confusions of our immediate age into the falcon's kingdom, where all things would be seen in just measure and appraisement. It was gloriously free of temporalities. It gave a kind of final valuation to man's commerce with this earth. It was the Work of Man and the river was its servant. To my mind, the Naval Hospital is an incomparably finer building than the Tower, which looks the barbarous cage it was. But Greenwich breathes serenity and reconcilement. No other London building possesses such an air of benediction. How fortunate that, unlike those others, it is not squeezed in by meaner buildings, but that its Olympian grace can, without vulgar interferences, shed that blessing over London River.

* * *

The second quickening occurred at the entrance to Gallions Reach, where a beflagged fishing fleet with furled brown sails lay snugly at anchor. The water flowed bluer here, the air sparkled and the gulls swung in full sail above the rigging of the fleet. Again the sense of immemorial peace passed over me. It held its own, that drowsy fleet, among the mammoth cranes and liners, the fretful tugs and the warehouses stuffed with exotic merchandise. It seemed that, when the docks had become archæological remains, there would still be a fishing fleet riding at anchor in Gallions Reach. Perhaps they rode where coracles were roped together four thousand years ago and ships from the Ægean, loaded with queer beliefs, five hundred years after them. Soon the fleet would whet and clap its umber wings and sail off to where the gulls came from, driving in birdlike beauty upon its quest of common needs. The fishing fleet, like the Naval Hospital, insinuated the sweet permanence of beauty into the phantom scene, the one in grandeur, the other in homeliness.

The third time the scene wore a different aspect of reality. The lock in front of the Royal Albert Dock was full, the gates swung open and our ship gathered way into Gallions Reach. Just at that moment, a liner flew the Blue Peter at her masthead. She was bound for Batavia that day. We steamed into the open channel and our bows edged right for London. But, for those few seconds before we turned right instead of left toward the open sea, I tasted the full illusion of being Outward Bound. Our human lives are so. Tomorrow is less charted than the Great Barrier Reef. Tomorrow and tomorrow are for every mariner of us an archipelago of undiscovered isles. But we only view the mystery, lying like Easter Island in the open seas of time, by the impingement of such special circumstance as was mine when we left the docks for ocean's headquarters, our London River. London River, mechanize it as we may, is an estuary that leads to that coast, so that all its works, from London Bridge to Tilbury, must share in this permanence of beauty. Its industrialized banks share in it, too, but at the loss and penalty that their human life becomes spectral, both in appearance and by the measure of the spirit. The master mariner of London River remains through all its changes, however catastrophic, its poetry. That is imperishable.

H. J. MASSINGHAM.

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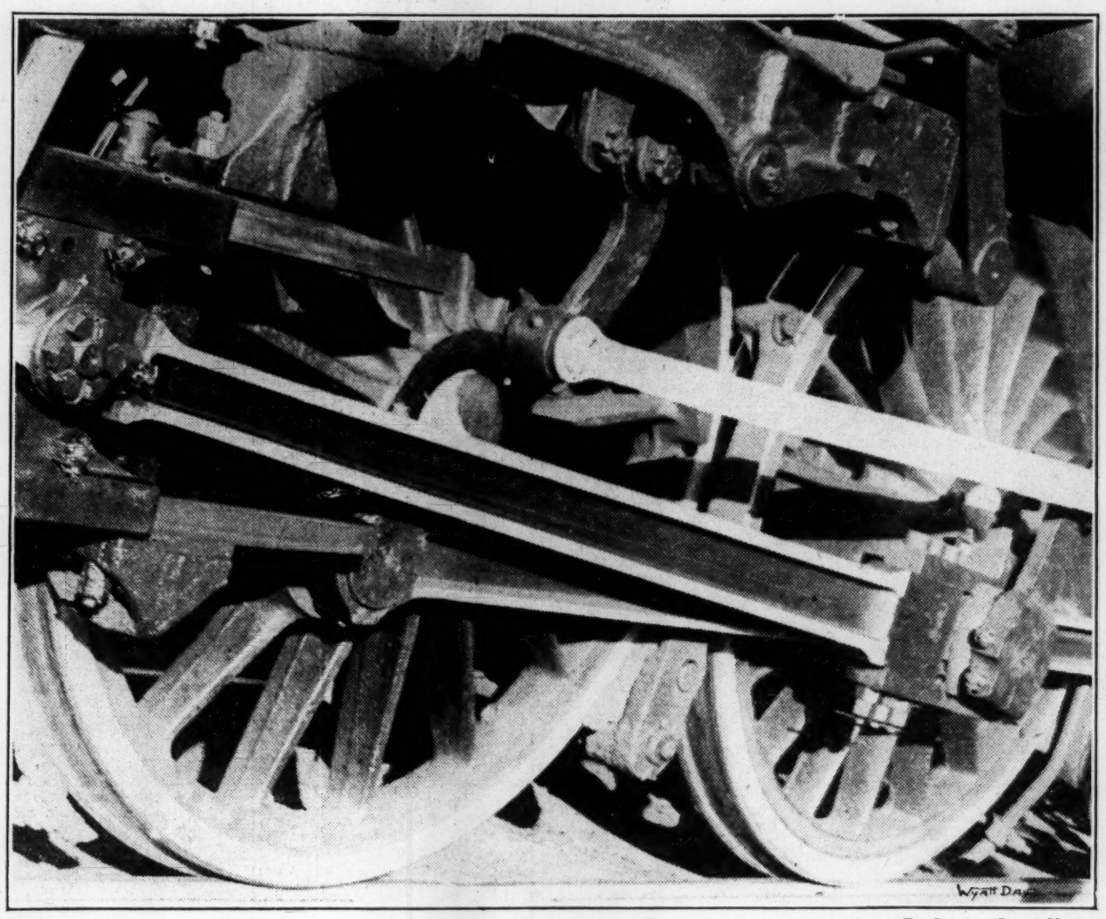

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Locomotive Wheels": From a Photograph by Wyatt Davis

The Bees Gather Honey

Day after day, at the first hour of sunrise, the explorers of the dawn return, and the hive awakes to receive the good news of the earth. "The lime trees are blossoming today on the banks of the canal." "The grass by the roadside is gay with white clover." "The sage and the lotus are about to open." "The mignonette, the lilies are overflowing with pollen." Whereupon the bees must organize quickly, and arrange to divide the work. Five thousand of the sturdiest will sally forth to the lime trees, while three thousand juniors go and refresh the white clover. Those who yesterday were absorbing nectar from the corollas, will today repose their tongue and the glands of their sac, and gather red pollen from the mignonette, or yellow pollen from the tall lilies; for never shall you see a bee collecting or mixing pollen of a different color or species; and indeed one of the chief preoccupations of the hive is the methodical bestowal of these pollens in the store-rooms, in strict accordance with their origin and color. Thus does the hidden genius issue its commands. — From "The Life of the Bee," by MAURICE MAETERLINCK. Translated by ALFRED SUTRO.

Sir Roger on Fashion

I was this Morning walking in the Gallery, when Sir Roger enter'd at the end opposite to me, and advancing towards me, said, he was glad to meet me among his Relations the De Coverleys, and hoped I liked the Conversation of so much good Company, who were as silent as myself. I knew he alluded to the Pictures, and as he is a Gentleman who does not a little value himself upon his ancient Descent, I expected he would give me some account of them.

We were now arrived at the upper End of the Gallery, when the Knight faced towards one of the Pictures, and as we stood before it, he entered into the Matter, after his blunt way of saying things, as they occur to his Imagination, without regular Introduction, or Care to Preserve the Appearance of Chain of Thought.

"It is," said he, "worth while to consider the Force of Dress; and how the Persons of one Age differ from those of another, merely by that only. One may observe also that the General Fashion of one Age has been follow'd by one particular Set of People in another, and by them preserved from one Generation to another. Thus the vast Jetting Coat and small Bonnet, which was the Habit in Harry the Seventh's time, is kept on in the Yeoman of the Guard; not without a good and Politick View, because they look a Foot taller, and a Foot and a half broader: Besides, that the Cap leaves the Face expanded, and consequently more Terrible, and fitter to stand at the Entrance to Palaces.

"This Predecessor of ours, you see, is dressed after this Manner, and his Cheeks would be no larger than mine were he in a Hat as I am. He was the last Man that won a Prize in the Tilt-Yard (which is now a Common Street before *Whitehall*). You see the broken Lance that lyes there by his right Foot; he shivered that Lance of his Adversary all to pieces; and bearing himself, look you Sir, in this manner, at the same time he came within the Target of the Gentleman who rode again him, and taking him with incredible Force before him on the Pummel of his Saddle, he in that manner rid the Turnament over, with an Air that shewed he did it rather to perform the Rule of the Lists, than Expose his Enemy. However, it appeared he knew how to make use of a Victory, and with a gentle Trot he marched up to a Gallery where their Mistress sat (for they were Rivals) and let him down with laudable Courtesy and pardonable Insolence. I don't know but it might be exactly where the Coffee-house is now.

"You are to know this my Ancestor was not only of a military Genius but fit also for the Arts of Peace, for he play'd on the Base-viol as any Gentleman at Court; you see where his Viol hangs by his Basket-hilt Sword. The Action at the Tilt-Yard you may be sure won the Fair Lady, who was a Maid of Honour, and the greatest Beauty of her time; here she stands, the next Picture.

"You see, Sir, my Great Great Great Grandmother has on the new-fashioned Petticoat, except that the Modern is gathered at the Waste; my Grandmother appears as if she stood in a large Drum, whereas the Ladies now walk as if they were in a Go-Cart. For all this Lady was bred at Court, she became an Excellent Country-Wife. . . ."

Here we were called to Dinner, and Sir Roger ended the Discourse.— From "Sir Roger De Coverley at Home," in *The Spectator*, by RICHARD STEELE. (1711.)

When You Were a Little Girl

When you were a little girl
And you went driving with Grandfather,
If it rained, didn't he braid up the horse's tail
Binding it round with a bright silver band,
And fasten on the side curtains of the carriage
And pull the rubber "boot" over the dashboard?
And do you remember how the horse's feet
Went "Plop, plop," in and out of the mud,
And you felt the mist blow in on your face
When you managed to peer out over the curtain?
And didn't you snuggle up close to Grandfather
And hug your Fairy Tale book
Which he was going to listen to
When the rain stopped and you lunched
Beside the road?
Didn't your Grandfather always drive over
To the cheese factory, and bring out
The fresh cheese curd to you?
Can't you remember the taste, even now?
And sometimes, when it stormed hard, and thundered
And lightened, and the crashing made the horse
Want to run, wouldn't your Grandfather always say:
"Steady there, now, boy! Steady, boy!" so gently,
That neither you nor the horse were afraid after that
Because Grandfather said everything was all right,
And he knew. And wasn't your Grandmother
Waiting in the doorway, watching a bit anxiously,
Until you two turned into the yard?
Mine was.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

THE fact that the so-called modernistic movement has its influence on photography is clearly discernible in the work of Mr. Wyatt Davis. His forbears were musicians and artists; his brother, Mr. Stuart Davis, is a painter whose work is intensely radical and totally unrelated to realism. Mr. Wyatt Davis studied to become an artist and painted for two years before devoting himself to the camera. He declares that he has always thought in pictures; so that, when he began experimenting with photography, it was from the standpoint of the modern artist; a searching for design and for form rather than for realism, a dealing with character more than with likeness.

"I regard the camera as a medium of expression that is just as valid or capable as drawing," he said to the writer. "There are two distinct kinds of photography: first, portraiture, which must have certain physical truths; and, second, pictorial expression, which is executed from a quite different angle.

"In portraiture, the thing I most desire and try hardest to attain, is character, and I emphasize that point because many photographers are content merely to make maps of faces. The features are in there proper location and relation to one another, but they are washed out by blurring the little incidental qualities. This is supposed to enhance the beauty of the portrait. The very qualities which these men disregard I emphasize, as they express the sitter's personality. For instance, there is great character in the skin, and I take care to preserve it. If a man is sun-burned, the face has a surface character; it shines and is dark, and this is clearly discernible in the black and white print. A pale person usually has a fine skin, which has a flat appearance. Texture is as much a part of drawing as the structure of the head or the general features. I regard texture as an essential element of drawing, but it is frequently overlooked by contemporary artists.

"The possibilities of the camera, when it comes to pictorial expression, are limitless; they challenge the photographer's ingenuity and originality. Here is where he may use the methods of modern art, taking a portion of anything, like the wheels of a locomotive, to produce a design which is really fine. Or, if he is seeking form, he may find it almost anywhere—in a dish of eggs or in the figures of a window display. He may be as versatile as he pleases; but, if he wishes successful achievement, he must be grounded in the rudiments of art. For, after all, certain fundamentals are the basis of all art.

"This last year, I have been thinking much of photomontage, and have also done some experimenting. I hope soon to develop and exhibit some of my ideas. This photomontage, which is now being produced with excellent results in France, is the making of negatives of a number of separate objects; then, from the various prints, cutting certain portions that are desirable and arranging them into compositions which are not only interesting but are beautiful in design, proportion and form. This has been developed by the cameras of the motion pictures when the desire is to produce emotion, by flashing in rapid succession one photograph after another. So the camera is an instrument that records emotions, as well as facts."

Bayberry Candles

Small gray berries
Whose foliage fills
Our eastern pastures
And northern hills,

Will make such candles,
Green, and fair,
As burn with beauty
Anywhere.

And summer braves
A winter's night
In their fragrant
Candlelight!

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES.

„Als mijn schip binnenkomt"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

MET betrekking tot iets dat men graag zou willen hebben, hoort men vaak de uitdrukking: „Als mijn schip binnenkomt". Hoewel ongetwijfeld min of meer in scherts bedoeld, is dit gezegde zoo algemeen geworden, dat op den achtergrond het verlangen gezien wordt naar iets anders dan het heden biedt, zonder dat echter bemerkt wordt, dat hetgeen waarop zulk een verlangen in vele gevallen berust, niet meer vastheid heeft dan een vaag El Dorado van luchtkasteelen zonder beteekenis.

Het is goed en verdienstelijk die dingen te zoeken welke tot wijdere, vollere werkzaamheid leiden en tot eene meer harmonische omgeving. Er zijn echter zekere stappen, welke eerst genomen dienen te worden. Door wenschen alleen kan men een gesteld doel niet bereiken, en evenmin belooningen ontvangen, welke men niet verdiend heeft. Indien het bij wijlen schijnt alsof bij sommige menschen alles „van een leien dakje" gaat, schijnbaar zonder eenig streven van hun kant, zoo zullen toch te eeniger tijd de stormen van tegenspoed hen er toe dwingen in te zien, dat God „is krachtiglijk bevonden eene hulp in benauwdheden".

In de woordenboeken wordt als de beteekenis van het werkwoord „verschepen" gegeven: „Aan vervoer te water toevertrouwen; verschepen naar; verzenden." De gedachte is het vervoermiddel op de mentale marktplaatsen. Als het schip, naar hetwelk wij onbewust verlangen, zijne schatten aan onze deur moet lossen, doen wij wèl acht te slaan op de lading. Zal deze een onderzoek in iedere haven, welke aangedaan wordt, kunnen doorstaan? Of wordt er verboden waar: oneerlijkheid, hebzucht, meedoogenlooze concurrentie binnengesmokkeld? Zijn er gedurende de reis booze praatjes, slecht humeur, onverdraagzaamheid of eenig andere liefdelooze trek—eene waardelooze lading—aan boord genomen?

Ieder gedachte-schip, dat de haven van het bewustzijn binnenzeilt, draagt eene lading van mogelijkheden: de mogelijkheid van meer lief te hebben; de mogelijkheid, God en de menschheid beter te dienen; de mogelijkheid, alle verkeerde karaktertrekken nul en van geener waarde te maken door deze te vervangen door Gods eigenschappen. Doen wij dit, dan zullen wij bevinden, dat ons denken veilig geankerd is in de diepe, stille wateren van het Christen-leven.

Die mogelijkheden zijn er altijd, en kunnen immer benut worden, en het is nooit te laat om in het gemoed ontvankelijkheid voor Gods gedachten aan te kweeken. In Exodus lezen wij: „Zie, Ik zend eenen Engel voor uw aangezicht, om u te behoeden op dezen weg, en om u te brengen tot de plaats, welke Ik bereid heb". In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 581) heeft Mary Baker Eddy de volgende bevredigende verklaring gegeven van „engelen": „Gods gedachten tot den mensch komend; geestelijke ingevingen, rein en volmaakt; de bezieling van goedheid, reinheid, en onsterfelijkheid, alle kwaad, zinlijkheid en sterfelijkheid verijdelend."

Dagelijksche studie van den Bijbel, en van *Science and Health*, benevens de andere werken van Mrs. Eddy, verlicht de Schriften dusdanig, dat ingezien wordt hoe bereikbaar hunne schoone beloften zijn. Er is geen vraagstuk, geen omstandigheid, waar goddelijk Gemoed ons niet doorheen kan leiden, als wij onze vooropgezette meeningen laten varen, en deze engelen Gods toelaten ons bewustzijn te vervullen. Dan kunnen wij met blijdschap weten, dat onze schepen met eene volle lading van het goede zullen binnenkomen.

Misschien zal echter iemand vragen: hoe kan ik die mogelijkheden zien? Mrs. Eddy beantwoordt deze vraag, waar zij zegt (*Science and Health*, blz. 506): „Geest, God, zamelt ongevormde gedachten in hare juiste kanalen en ontvouwt deze gedachten, evenals Hij de bloembladeren eener heilige bedoeling opent, opdat deze bedoeling openbaar moge worden."

God heeft eene plaats voor, en eene bedoeling met elk Zijner kinderen, en ieder die oprecht leiding zoekt, wordt tot de beseffing van deze waarheid gevoerd. Zoekende, zult gij „vinden". Als wij ons verlaten op de bezieling en verlichting alleen van geestelijk begrijpen, in plaats van op het eigen „ik" en op moeizaam menschelijk plannen-maken, worden de rijkdommen van oneindig Gemoed geopenbaard in de eene of andere gedachte of idee, welke tot de openbaring leidt van een machtig talent of verreikende mogelijkheid, welke uitgewerkt kan worden en in een menschelijken nood voorziet. En evenals dit voorziet in hetgeen de enkeling noodig heeft, zoo zal het ook voorziening brengen aan anderen, want de drijfveer voor iedere ware gedachte en daad sluit het welzijn in van allen.

„Als mijn schip binnenkomt"! Onder het vergrootglas van Geest stralen deze woorden met eene nieuwe belofte. Niet aan den verren horizon van woest bewogen zeeën van twijfel en vage verlangens dagen onze schepen op, doch hier en nu, veilig in de bescherming van de eeuwige haven van Liefde, welke 's menschen erfdeel is, komen zij binnen. Alle mogelijkheden staan ons open,—immer hier en nu!

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

From a Chinese Junk

It was raining when the ship slid out from under the eaves of Hong Kong. Hong Kong is like the great shadow of a Chinese temple upon the sky; its sunset is nearly always ruled straight by a high horizontal cloud, its slopes have the optimistic concavity of temples, and only lack a titanic dragon and a curled lion or two to make the temple suggestion complete. At night, so absurdly is Hong Kong tilted, it loses its outline, the lights of the peak climb so high and the stars so low.

But it was morning when my little ship deftly extricated herself from the shadows and ships in the harbor. . . . At last Hong Kong itself was dim and loops of silver cloud blew across the great harbor and obscured the faces of the gaunt hills of the New Territory.

When Hong Kong slipped over the gray-glass rim of the sea, the *Chang-Shing* seemed all alone like a guest at a strange deserted feast. A great company of remote islands stood about her and, without welcome, watched her pass. I have never been so much alone on a ship before. . . . The *Chang-Shing* carried only indigo and—by courtesy—me. She was only smart in comparison with some of the junks. And perhaps in order to show herself to advantage for the first two days of her voyage, north she rolled, snorting proudly up the rough ruts of a plunging avenue of junks. . . .

China, with hills dull red or dunes bleakly white, ran by us to the west. There was never a sign of life on the coast, and, at night, never a light. We passed a lighthouse on the third day; white and sophisticated it sprang up in a lonely dreamland world. A man waved from it. Could it be a man? How terribly the sea must count to him!

The *Chang-Shing* did not touch at so sophisticated a port as Shanghai, but one evening at sunset, on a sea of glazed crimson, she passed the mouth of the Yang-tse river.— STELLA BENSON, in "The Little World."

"When my ship comes in"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CONNECTION with the desire for some particular thing one often hears the expression, "When my ship comes in." Doubtless spoken more or less in jest, the saying has become so familiar that back of it may be recognized the unconscious desire for something other than the present holds, without perceiving that often such desire may be based on nothing more substantial than a vague El Dorado of meaningless daydreaming.

It is legitimate and worthy to seek those things which contribute to a broader, fuller activity and harmonious surroundings. There are certain steps to be taken first, however. One cannot by wishing arrive at the accomplishment of some aim, nor receive rewards he has not earned. If at times "easy sailing" seems to be the lot of some, without any apparent effort on their part, the squalls of adversity will in time force them to find that God is "a very present help in trouble," as the Scriptures say.

A dictionary definition of the verb "ship" is, "To commit to any conveyance for transportation; to ship to; to send out." Thought is the conveyance in the mental marts of trade. If the ship for which we unconsciously long is to unload its treasures at our door, it were well to consider the cargo. Will it stand inspection at any port of call? Or are there being smuggled in the contraband of dishonesty, greed, ruthless competition? Have there been picked up along the voyage bits of harmful gossip, temper, intolerance, or any of the other unlovely traits that would be worthless?

Each ship of thought coming into the harbor of consciousness bears a cargo of opportunity; opportunity to love more; opportunity for greater service to God and humanity; opportunity to render null and void all wrong traits by replacing them with God's qualities. As we do this, we shall find our thinking successfully anchored in the deep, still waters of Christian living.

Opportunity is ever present and available, and it is never too late to cultivate a receptive mind for the admission of God's thoughts. In Exodus we read, "Behold, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581) Mary Baker Eddy has given the satisfying interpretation of "angels" thus: "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

Daily study of the Bible and Science and Health, together with Mrs. Eddy's other writings, so illumines the Scriptures that their beautiful promises are seen to be available. There is no problem or circumstance that divine Mind cannot guide us through, when we let go our preconceived ideas and allow these angels of God to take possession. Then we may joyously know that our ships will come in, laden with good.

But, one may ask, how am I to recognize opportunity as such? Mrs. Eddy answers this question when she says (Science and Health, p. 506), "Spirit, God, gathers unformed thoughts into their proper channels and unfolds these thoughts, even as He opens the petals of a holy purpose in order that the purpose may appear."

God has a niche and a purpose for each one of His children, a fact to which the honest searcher for guidance is directed. Seeking, "ye shall find." As one relies solely on the inspiration and illumination of spiritual understanding, rather than on self and wearisome human planning the riches of infinite Mind are revealed in some thought or idea, leading to the revealing of some potential talent or opportunity which may be worked out and utilized for human need. And as it meets the individual need, it will also help supply the need of others; for the motive of all true thought and action includes the mutual welfare of all.

"When my ship comes in"! Under the microscope of Spirit the words glow with fresh promise. Not framed against the far horizon of wildly tossing seas of doubt and vague longings, but here and now, secure in the safety of the eternal harbor of Love, that is man's heritage, our ships come in. Opportunity is now—always here and now!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Twilight in the Alps

I love the hour that comes, with dusky hair
And dewy feet, along the Alpine dells
To lead the cattle forth. A thousand bells
Go chiming after her across the fair
And flowery uplands, while the rosy flare
Of sunset on the snowy mountain dwells,
And valleys darken, and the drowsy spells
Of peace are woven through the purple air.

Dear is the magic of this hour: she seems
To walk before the dark by falling rills,
And lend a sweeter song to hidden streams;
She opens all the doors of night, and fills
With moving bells the music of my dreams,
That wander far among the sleeping hills.

—HENRY VAN DYKE, in "The White Bees."

Hurdy-Gurdy Memories

Ten o'clock of an autumn morning on a busy city street. A panorama of faces: alert, indifferent, determined, bored and eager. Sudden music, gay and inconsequential, quite alien to the prevailing seriousness of affairs. A rollicking tune, sweet and shrill, vibrating on the air, dispelling gravity and dispensing magic. A dark, wiry man, with fierce black moustachio turns a handle vigorously, head and foot unconsciously keeping time to the music of his hurdy-gurdy.

The light-hearted tunes bring memories of little girls, standing in an awestruck ring around the hurdy-gurdy man. Of frantic rushes into the house to get a penny, so the music may not cease. Of a neighbor, throwing pennies from an upstairs window to the repeated bowing of the music man and his ingratiating smile.

Memory pictures another city street and the box of music surrounded by urchins with tattered clothes, tousled hair and untidy faces. A tiny girl detaches herself from the group and begins to dance. Short, ragged skirts fluttering, dark hair flying, bare arms akimbo, black eyes shining, she dances with delicacy and grace. Her little feet glide in perfect rhythm, her slim body sways and curves as if the heart of the tune itself had taken form on the city street.

Again memory changes the scene, this time to the sleepy square of a seaport town. A hurdy-gurdy man grinds out metallic tunes, as he waits hopefully for an audience, and a button-eyed monkey capers along the ground. From restaurant, from parked automobile and white doorway, natives and visitors stroll to the center of the square. A group of adults surround the hurdy-gurdy as its tunes clatter on, bringing echoes of plaintive old song and ancient melody. Neighbor and stranger smile and sigh together at phantom pictures of childhood days. Someone gives the monkey a marshmallow and the entertainment proceeds. The speculative expression of the little animal, as he pulls the marshmallow from one claw to the other, testing it gingerly, upsets the dignity of the crowd, so that the old-town square rings with music and hearty laughter.

Memory brings to mind the day that music sounded high above the city streets. Perhaps never was hurdy-gurdy seen in a stranger place than in an elevated train. The door opens, and in trots a smiling dark man carrying his cumbersome instrument. A few moments he sits quietly, eyeing the other passengers, then suddenly begins to turn the handle of his hurdy-gurdy. To hear music, mingled with the rush and roar of the city elevated train, is so unusual that passengers crane their necks and children chatter in pleased excitement. The atmosphere grows noticeably gayer. The dark man smiles and turns the handle that rolls out the old airs, satisfied with his reception. A station is called. The hurdy-gurdy man bobs and bows to the other passengers, picks up his ancient piece of mechanism and, still smiling, hurries away.

L. L. R.

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MEADOW BROOK QUARTET WINS

Captures Argentine Open Polo Championship Title 8 Goals to 7

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 14 (AP)—Meadow Brook, the invading team from the United States, turned the tables on Argentina Saturday by defeating Santa Paula 8 to 7 to win the Argentine open polo championship. Santa Paula, defending champion, won the United States open title two years ago.

After trailing by three goals at the end of the second chukker, the North Americans came back with a brilliant rally, tied the score in the fifth and won out on a long drive by their leader, F. W. C. Guest, in the final period.

Once they got started, the Meadow Brook players showed a fine brand of team work combined with powerful drives that carried the ball deep into Santa Paula territory. Only some great play by Manuel Andrada, Santa Paula back, kept the Argentines in the running right up to the finish.

Guest was the individual star of the contest, playing a fine defensive game and leading the scoring for both teams with four goals. Martin Reynal scored three times for Santa Paula and, with his brother Jose, was the main factor in the Argentine offense. President Justo and a crowd which filled every seat in the stands watched the game. The summary:

MEADOW BROOK	SANTA PAULA
No. 1—E. J. Boeske	Luis Nelson
No. 2—F. W. C. Guest	Martin Reynal
No. 3—M. G. Phipps	Jose Reynal
Back—William Post 2d	Manuel Andrada

Score—Meadow Brook 8, Santa Paula 7. Goals—Guest 4, Boeske 2, Phipps 2 for Meadow Brook; M. Reynal 2, J. Reynal 2, Nelson, Andrada for Santa Paula.

F. S. SCOVILLE WINS EASTERN TOURNEY

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS ELIMINATION

(Eastern Division)

Player and Home	Won	Lost	P.C.
Frank S. Scoville, Buffalo	7	1	.875
José Chamaco, Cuba	5	3	.625
Kinrey Matsuyama, Japan	4	4	.500
William Greenwood, N. Y.	4	4	.500
James Beecher, Buffalo	0	8	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Frank S. Scoville of Buffalo will represent the eastern section in the world championship at three-cushion billiards at Chicago. He captured the remainder of his games in the series at Doyle's Academy over the weekend. Defeating in turn Kinrey Matsuyama, William Greenwood, both on Saturday, and Jose Chamaco in the final game yesterday evening, Chamaco took second place, with victories over Greenwood and Matsuyama in the other two remaining games. The scores were:

Scoville 50, Matsuyama 40, 51 innings, high runs, 6—7. Chamaco 50, Greenwood 41, 54 innings, high runs 5—6. Scoville 50, Greenwood 39, 47 innings, high runs 4—5. Chamaco 50, Matsuyama 45, 76 innings, high runs 7—5. Scoville 50, Chamaco 48, 48 innings, high runs 5—7.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Pts. For	Pts. Agst	P.C.
Green Bay	8	1	0	124	26	1.000
Portsmouth	4	3	1	80	55	.800
Chicago Bears	2	4	1	75	33	.667
Boston	2	2	3	40	63	.400
Chicago Cardinals	2	2	3	59	51	.400
Brooklyn	3	0	5	56	84	.375
New York	2	1	5	61	87	.286
Stapleton	1	2	6	40	132	.143

RESULTS NOV. 13

Green Bay 21, Boston 0.
Chicago Bears 13, Portsmouth 13.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago Cardinals 0.
New York 27, Stapleton 7.

PACKERS WIN EIGHTH GAME

The Green Bay Packers scored 21 points in the first half of their game with the Boston Braves at Braves Field Sunday afternoon, played tight defensive football the second half, and won their eighth victory of the season in the National Professional Football League. The Braves failed to score and the contest ended, 21 to 0. A smart passing game gave the winners an early lead and kept Boston continually on the defensive. Arnold Herber, former Regis College star, tossed passes to Grove Lewellen and Blood for the three Packer touchdowns. The triumph tightened Green Bay's grip on first place in the race and enabled the Braves to remain tied with the Chicago Cardinals for fourth position.

FRIEDMAN'S KICK DECIDES

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Benny Friedman's field goal in the first period gave the Brooklyn Dodgers a 3-to-0 decision over the Chicago Cardinals in a National Professional Football League game here yesterday. A pass, Friedman to Riblett, for a 30-yard gain took the Dodgers to the Cards' eight-yard line. There they could make only a yard on three tries at the line and Friedman then place-kicked the winning field goal. Each team had chances to score in the final quarter, but could not pierce the other's defense when touchdowns loomed.

BEARS AND SPARTANS TIE

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Chicago Bears yesterday battled the Portsmouth Spartans to a 13-to-13 tie, for their fifth draw of the National Professional Football League season. The Bears scored first, counting in the first period when Keith Molesworth carried the ball over and Tiny Engebretson place-kicked the extra point. The Spartans came back with a powerful drive in the second and led at the intermission, 13 to 7. Glenn Presnell and Gutowski provided the Portsmouth touchdowns and Dutch Clark was successful on one of the points thereafter. Bronko Nagurski hammered over for the final Bear score in the last period.

GIANTS COME FROM BEHIND

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—The New York Giants won a 27-to-7 victory over Stapleton in a National Professional Football League contest at the Polo Grounds yesterday. After Art Schiebel had plunged through from the seven-yard line to give Stapleton the opening touchdown of the game, the Giants opened up an attack that accounted for two touchdowns in that quarter, one in the third and one in the fourth. Cagle scored twice for the Giants, once on a 70-yard run and again on a pass from McBride. Tom Jones, big lineman, recovered a fumble and ran across the goal line for another score, and McBride passed to Burnett for the fourth. Molenda kicked three goals for the Giants, while Ken Strong added the extra point after Stapleton's touchdown.

U. S. TENNIS PLAYERS ADVANCE

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 14 (AP)—Members of the touring United States tennis team today started competition in the New South Wales championships, and all four easily won their first-round matches. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon champion, defeated Cliff Sproule, Australian Davis Cup player, 2—6, 6—2, 7—9, 6—3, 6—4. His doubles partner, Keith Gledhill, won from C. Donohoe, 6—2, 9—7, 6—1, while Wilmer L. Allison Jr. disposed of James Willard, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, and John W. Van Ryn defeated W. Walder, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3. The Americans also won in doubles, Vines and Gledhill defeating Dunn and Ward, 6—4, 6—4, 9—7, and Allison and Van Ryn winning from Dive and Peach, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINS

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 14 (AP)—New South Wales today won the Sheffield Cricket Shield from Queensland, taking the match by an innings and 274 runs. Several of the Australian players who will make up the test match team against the Marylebone Cricket Club were in the New South Wales lineup. The scores were: New South Wales 602, Queensland 180 and 148.

Princeton-Yale Elevens Play Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14—A strong Princeton team, which should have obtained a victory, but erred on the side of overconservatism, had to be content with a tie in the annual game of football with its traditional rival, Yale, at Palmer Stadium, Saturday, coming from behind with a spurt of brilliant aerial play to make the final score, 7 to 7, after having been three times within a few yards of the Yale goal, only to lose the ball on downs, before the New Haven team scored at all.

It was the failure of the home team to use many of the plays which have featured its earlier performances this season, especially in the line of forward and lateral passes, that really prevented victory. Again and again, when close to the Yale line, John P. Kadlie '35, the sophomore field general, failed to utilize the plays which have given Princeton so much power in previous games, relying on the running skill of John F. James Jr. '33, which failed to work in the pinches.

Too much credit cannot be withheld from the Yale team, which showed a fighting quality that flamed with the old Yale determination when threatened with a score, and several times launched an attack with the aid of Robert Lassiter Jr., '34, which finally gave a touchdown early in the final quarter, and enabled the team to get a tie at least, from a team that had been rated at least two touchdowns better, and should have obtained them. The summary.

YALE		PRINCETON
O'Connell, le	re,	Delaney, Marks
Wilbur, lt	rt,	Fortune
Nichols, lg	rg,	Garrett
Howland, Malin, c	c,	Hinman
Comerford, rg	lg,	Billings
Curtin, Kilcullen, rt	lt,	Cepp
Parker, re	le,	Fairman
Levering, qb	qb,	Kadlie
Lassiter, lhb	rhb,	Purnell, McPartland
Callan, Nikkel, Crowley, Heim, rhb	lhb,	Knell, Bales
Sullivan, Marting, fb	fb,	James, Johnston

Score—Yale 7, Princeton 7. Touchdowns—Lassiter for Yale; Fairman for Princeton. Goals from touchdowns—Curtin, (placement) for Yale; Peppe (placement) for Princeton. Referee—E. J. Thorp, Umpire—W. R. Crowley, Linesman—T. J. McCabe. Field Judge—A. W. Palmer. Time—Four 15m. periods.

College Football Results

Alabama P. I. 21, Florida 2.
Albright 32, Baltimore 0.
Allegheny 16, Ursinus 0.
Amherst 32, Williams 0.
Annapolis 28, Maryland 7.
Ashland 6, Kent State 0.
Augustana 7, North Central 6.
Baldwin Wallace 43, Hiram 0.
Ball T. 12, Indiana State 0.
Beloit 7, Lake Forest 7.
Boston U. Tufts 9.
Bradley 20, Monmouth 14.
Brown 7, Columbia 6.
Buffalo 6, Hobart 0.
California 21, Idaho 6.
California T. 9, Indiana T. 8.
Canisius 6, La Salle 0.
Charleston 0, Centre C. 0.
Carnegie Tech 15, Xavier 0.
Case 20, Hillsdale 8.
Catholic 6, Providence 0.
Cedar Falls 12, Ypsilanti 6.
Centenary 6, Louisiana State 0.
Centre 13, John Carroll 7.
Coe 6, Knox 3.
Colgate 16, Syracuse 0.
Colorado Mines 13, Colorado W. S. 12.
Columbia 7, Pacific Lutheran 0.
Conn. Aggies 19, R. I. State 19.
Cornell 21, Dartmouth 6.
Dayton 7, Butler 0.
Defiance 19, Findlay 0.
DeKalb 6, Wheaton 0.
Denison 8, Oberlin 6.
De Pauw 25, Franklin 6.
Detroit 23, Villanova 12.
Drake 6, Washington 0.
E. Stroudsburg T. 45, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Fairmont T. 19, Shepherd 18.
Fordham 7, New York 0.
F. & M. 13, Dickinson 7.
Geo. Knoxville 0.
Furman 14, South Carolina 0.
Georgia T. 6, Alabama 0.
Georgetown 20, Louisville 0.
Hamline 19, Macalester 6.
Harvard 7, Holy Cross 0.
Haverford 7, Washington C. 6.
Heidelberg 12, Akron 0.
Illinois 18, Indiana 6.
Iowa S. T. 12, Michigan N. 6.
Johnson City 18, Rutherford 7.
Juniata 45, Gallaudet 0.
Kansas 7, Missouri 0.
Lafayette 51, St. John's 0.
Lawrence 25, Albion 0.
Lebanon Valley 9, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
Lock Haven 6, Clarion 6.
Loyola 20, Oglethorpe 0.
Luther 51, Dubuque 0.
Manhattan 28, Clarkson 0.
Mass. Aggies 20, Coast Guard 13.
Macomb 13, Shurtleff 0.
McKendree 80, Charleston Teachers 6.
Miami 18, Wittenberg 0.
Michigan 12, Chicago 0.
Michigan S. T. 76, Adrian 0.
Middlebury 7, Vermont 0.
Millikin 13, Elmhurst 0.
Mississippi 27, South 6.
Mississippi C. 20, Louisiana Tech 7.
Montclair T. 7, N. Y. Aggies 7.
Moravian 39, Hartwick 0.
Morgan 53, N. C. College 10.
Morningside 54, Sioux Falls 0.
Muhlenberg 26, Gettysburg 7.
Muncie 12, Terre Haute 0.
Muskingum 7, Westminster 6.
Nebraska 0, Pittsburgh 0.
North Carolina 12, Davidson 0.
N. C. State 6, Duke 0.
Niagara 65, Cooper Union 0.
North Manchester 13, Bluffton 7.
Notre Dame 21, Northwestern 0.
Ohio 21, Cincinnati 0.
Ohio Northern 20, Bowling Green 0.
Ohio State 19, Pennsylvania 0.
Oklahoma 19, Iowa State 12.
Oklahoma City 27, Phillips 14.
Oregon State 35, Montana 6.
Pacific 6, Willamette 2.
Princeton 7, Yale 7.
Purdue 18, Iowa 0.
Randolph Macon 6, American 0.
Richmond 7, Virginia M. I. 0.
Rochester 13, Kenyon 0.
Rose P. I. 38, Aurora 7.
Rutgers 37, Lehigh 6.
Santa Clara 7, San Francisco 0.
Seton Hall 32, Brooklyn 6.
Slippery Rock 15, Edinboro 0.
Southern California 33, Oregon 0.
Southern Methodist 13, Arkansas 7.
Springfield 12, New Hampshire 7.
St. Bonaventure 35, Thiel 0.
St. Johns 6, St. Cloud T. 0.
St. Thomas 6, De Paul 0.
St. Viator 13, Illinois C. 7.
Stanford 59, California Aggies 0.
Susquehanna 26, Wagner 0.
Talladega 7, Morehouse 0.
Temple 13, Penn State 12.
Tennessee 0, Vanderbilt 0.
Toledo 12, Otterbein 7.
Transylvania 7, Morris Harvey 0.
Trenton T. 31, Upsala 13.
Tulane 6, Kentucky 3.
Union 6, Hamilton 0.
Ursinus 20, Swarthmore 0.
Utah 27, Denver 0.
Virginia M. I. 7, Richmond 0.
Virginia P. I. 13, Virginia 0.
Wabash 20, Indiana C. N. 0
Washington 0, Washington State 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 14, Bucknell 0.
Wesleyan 20, Bowdoin 0.
West Point 52, N. D. State 0.
West Virginia 19, Wash. & Lee 0.
W. V. Wesleyan 14, Georgetown 0.
Western Kentucky 46, Union 0.
Western Reserve 19, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Wisconsin 20, Minnesota 13.
Wooster 12, Mt. Union 7.
Worcester Tech 13, Rensselaer 12.

M. C. C. DEFEATS VICTORIA

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 14 (AP)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club today defeated Victoria by an innings and 83 runs in their three-day cricket match. The scores were: M. C. C. 408 for nine, declared; Victoria 231 and 94. Wally Hammond was the star for M. C. C.; knocking up 203 runs in four hours and 40 minutes. The M. C. C. bowlers took advantage of a drying wicket to dismiss Victoria in short order. In sharp contrast to Saturday's crowd of over 30,000, only 5000 persons turned out today to see the match concluded.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Amherst 29, Williams 42, Wesleyan 52.
Connecticut Aggies 18, St. Stephen's 37.
Iowa 17, Northwestern 44.
Middlebury 15, Vermont 40.
New Hampshire 26, West Point 29.
West Virginia 20, Carnegie Tech 35.
Wisconsin 21, Minnesota 34.
Worcester Tech 23, Rensselaer 30.

BOSTON BRUINS AND LEAFS LEAD

Canadiens Lose Opener 4-0—Americans Tie Chicago—Maroons Triumph

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	1	1	0	5	1	3
Detroit	1	0	0	3	1	2
N. Y. Rangers	1	0	1	6	6	2
Chicago	0	1	1	2	4	1

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	1	1	0	5	3	3
Montreal	1	0	1	4	5	2
Ottawa	0	0	1	1	2	0
N. Y. Americans	0	1	0	1	1	1
Canadiens	0	0	1	0	4	0

RESULTS NOV. 12

Montreal 2, Ottawa 1.
Boston 4, Canadiens 0.
Toronto 4, Rangers 2.

RESULTS NOV. 13

Americans 1, Chicago 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 14—The Stanley Cup finalists of last spring, the local Maple Leafs and the New York Rangers, met in the second game of the National Hockey League season here Saturday and the champions scored a 4-to-2 victory over the Rangers, leading in the second period by 4 to 0. The game was a wide open and fast encounter, almost the opposite of the opening game against the Boston Bruins, and the winners had a good margin on the play with the exception of several occasions when a four or five-man Ranger attack bottled the Leafs up in their own end of the ice, but the visitors overdid their passing and lost chances to score. The locals showed a great improvement over the opening game, and they gave Aitkenhead in the visitors' goal a busy time, he having 55 shots against 41 for Chabot. The winners had an edge in speed, and were also stronger defensively, and it was not until they eased up somewhat that the league champions were able to score.

TORONTO		N. Y. RANGERS
Cotton, Jackson, Gracie, lw	lw,	Dillon, W. Cook, Asmundson
Darragh, Primeau, Blair, c	c,	Voss, Bouchet, Murdoch, Somers
Bailey, Conacher, Doraty, rw	rw,	Siebert, E. Cook, Keeling
Levinsky, Horner, ld	rd,	Heller, Brennan
Day, Clancy, rd	ld,	Johnson
Chabot, g	g,	Aitkenhead

Score—Toronto Maple Leafs 4, N. Y. Rangers 2. Goals—Doraty, Primeau, Jackson and Darragh for Maple Leafs; Siebert and Murdoch for Rangers. Assists—Blair, Gracie, Blair, Primeau and Horner for Maple Leafs; Brennan and Heller for Rangers. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 14—A goal by Burch, on a pass from Chapman, was the big factor in the Boston Bruins' 4-to-0 win over Canadiens here Saturday. This goal was scored 12 minutes after the start of the game and the Bruins adopted strong defensive tactics thereafter and held the locals out. The Canadiens had a big edge in speed and had a margin on the territorial play, but their poor shooting, coupled with the strong defensive work of Shore and Hitchman and Thompson's clever display in goal, spoiled their chances. As the end of the game approached the locals sent four and then five men up on the attack. With five minutes to go Barry broke away and went in on the unprotected Hainsworth to score. Less than three minutes later Beattie and Oliver broke away and a double passing play enabled the former to score. Less than a minute elapsed before Heximer left the attacking Canadiens behind to get the fourth goal. The Boston team shaped up much stronger than that of last year. It has the weight and brawn and made full use of it to counteract the Canadiens' speed. The summary:

BOSTON		CANADIENS
Barry, Galbraith, Beattie, lw	lw,	Gagnon, Lacoccinelle, Raymond
Stewart, Burch, Chapman, c	c,	Morenz, Lepine, Gaudreault
Clapper, Oliver, Heximer, rw	rw,	Siebert, E. Cook, Keeling
Hitchman, ld	ld,	S. Mantha, Carson
Shore, Owen, rd	rd,	Burke, Leduc
Thompson, g	g,	Hainsworth

Score—Boston 4, Canadiens 0. Goals—Burch, Barry, Beattie and Heximer for Boston. Assists—Chapman and Oliver for Boston. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. A. Cameron, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 14—A capacity attendance of over 8000 saw the Ottowa Senators, playing their first National Hockey League game since the 1930-31 season, go down to defeat before the Montreal Maroons by a score of 2 to 1 Saturday night. For the opening game it was a fast encounter and it was the superiority of the Montreal defense of Conacher and Wentworth, in front of Walsh, that enabled the visitors to win. Connell, in the local goal, was also brilliant, but his defense was weaker than that in front of Walsh.

MONTREAL		OTTAWA
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw	rw,	Finnigan, W. Kilrea, Forslund
R. Smith, Plaxton, Robinson, c	c,	Weiland, Cox, Howe
Ward, Brydson, Haynes, rw	lw,	H. Kilrea, Touhey, McInenly
Conacher, Wilcox, ld	rd,	Shields, Starr
Wentworth, Gallagher, rd	ld,	A. Smith, Bourgeault
Walsh, g	g,	Connell

Score—Montreal 2, Ottawa 1. Goals—Northcott 2 for Montreal; Weiland for Ottawa. Assists—Ward, Conacher and Haynes for Montreal; Finnigan for Ottawa. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and G. N. Goodman, London. Tme—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—In the first National Hockey League game of the season at the Coliseum here the New York Americans and the Chicago Black Hawks tied, 1 to 1, after three regular periods and 10 minutes of overtime. Both goals were scored by defense men, Graham of the Hawks in the first period dashing straight down the middle of the ice to register unassisted, and Dutkowski of the Americans deflecting a pass from behind the net in the second period. The Hawks pressed the battle into visiting territory most of the time, but Goalie Worters was alert. The play on the whole seemed a bit sluggish, with the players slow to react. Some 7500 spectators attended the game.

CHICAGO		N. Y. AMERICANS
Ripley, Thompson, Holmes, lw	rw,	Martin, Patterson, Filmore
Romnes, Gottselig, Cook, c	c,	Himes, Convey, Keating
March, Couture, Jenkins, rw	lw,	McVeigh, Sheppard, Wasnie
Abel, Bostrom, ld	rd,	Dutton, Dutkowski
Graham, Bostrom, rd	ld,	Ayres, Brydge
Gardiner, g	g,	Worters

Score—Chicago 1, N. Y. Americans 1. Goals—Graham for Chicago; Dutkowski for New York. Assists—Himes for New York. Referees—A. H. Duncan and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

TORONTO WINS FROM QUEEN'S

Finishes Intercollegiate Rugby Race With Margin of Three Points

INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY STANDING
(Final)

	W.	L.	T.	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Toronto	5	1	0	43	48	10
Western Ontario	3	2	1	59	39	7
Queen's	1	3	2	43	70	4
McGill	1	4	1	38	66	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 14—University of Toronto, senior intercollegiate Rugby champions, finished the college schedule on Saturday by defeating Queen's University by 21 to 2 and thereby qualified to meet the winner of the Hamilton-Sarnia semifinal for the eastern Canada title. Toronto had a big margin on the play, almost as great as the score indicates, and the losers only had possession of the ball beyond center field seven times during the game.

Each team scored a point in the first period, but the winners led by 7 to 2 at half time, and 13 to 2 at the end of the third. Toronto advanced the ball 451 yards from scrimmage against 229 for Queen's with John Copp being the outstanding player. He scored both of the winner's touchdowns and gained 97 yards from scrimmage, as well as 26 in running back kicks. Toronto completed six out of nine forward passes for a gain of 102 yards, while Queen's completed seven out of 22 for 137 yards. The winners played almost perfect football and capitalized on their opponents' fumbles. The summary:

TORONTO		QUEEN'S
Gibson, Cutler, Fitzpatrick, lo	ro,	Gorham
Henderson, Elson, ro	lo,	Ralph
Laing, McQuigge, lm	rm,	Kennedy
Peacock, Gray, rm	lm,	Hamlin
Rogers, ti	ri,	Theman, Hoskings
Booth, ri	li,	Bryne
Hees, g	g,	Kostiuk
Millar, qb	qb,	Dargavel
Wood, Fenner, lhb	rhb,	Day
Arnup, chb	chb,	Carter
Copp, Jim Sinclair, rhb	lhb,	Davoud, McNichol, Davis
Ferguson, Smith, fw	fw,	Storms

Score—Toronto 21, Queen's 2. Touchdowns—Copp 2 for Toronto. Placement kicks—Fenner 2 for Toronto. Conversion to touchdown—Fenner. Cutler for Toronto. Rouges—Arnup 3 for Toronto; Carter 2 for Queen's. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—H. Foster, Montreal. Head Linesman—G. Keill, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 14—University of Western Ontario, last year's Canadian intercollegiate champions, finished their 1932 schedule here on Saturday by defeating McGill, 13 to 8, thereby clinching second place in the final standing. The game was a wide open and thrilling one, and, while the locals had an edge in the play, McGill opened the scoring early in the second period when Lee scored three points with a placement. The locals penetrated deep into McGill territory, but could not break down the visitors' defense for major scores. Paterson's kicking resulted in a safety touch and two singles and the Mustangs led by 4 to 3 at half time.

In the second half the locals' offensive improved and they steadily drew away, Schnarr kicked a placement, Paterson added a single and then Ward went over for a touchdown. McGill came back with a strong forward passing attack which ended when Young tossed the ball across the Western goal line to Griffith. The second half of the game developed into a forward passing duel, in which Western had the advantage until near the end of the game.

Paterson, M. Valeroite, McKay and Awde were the best for the winners, while Young, Craig and Stevens were the outstanding McGill players. The summary:

WESTERN ONTARIO		McGILL
Schnarr, Bryant, lo	ro,	Griffith, Lee
McKay, ro	lo,	Halpenny, Fysche
Quigley, Stapleton, lm	rm,	Watson, Markham
S. Valeroite, Ferguson, rm	lm,	Letourneau
Veroni, Rockey, li	ri,	Wilson, Robertson
Stull, Tweedie, ri	li,	Sangster, Hillard
McDermott, s	s,	Freeman
Ward, qb	qb,	Krukowski
Mugan, Awde, lhb	rhb,	Stevens, Riddell
Paterson, chb	chb,	Craig
M. Valeroite, Duncan, rhb	lhb,	Hammond, Gilbert
McLachlin, Gilles, fw	fw,	Young

Score—Western Ontario 13, McGill 8. Touchdowns—Ward for Western Ontario; Griffith for McGill. Placement kicks—Schnarr for Western Ontario; Lee for McGill. Safety touch—Paterson for Western Ontario. Rouges—Paterson 2 for Western Ontario. Kick to deadline—Paterson for Western Ontario. Referee—F. Bartlett, Toronto. Umpire—W. Bowman, Toronto. Head Linesman—R. Wilson, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	1	1	0	6	4	3
Windsor	1	1	0	7	5	3
Cleveland	0	2	0	7	7	2
Syracuse	1	0	0	1	0	2
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	1	0
Detroit	0	0	2	2	6	0

RESULT NOV. 12

Syracuse 1, Buffalo 0.

RESULTS NOV. 13

Windsor 7, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 3, London 3 (overtime).

WINDSOR TOPPLES OLYMPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 14—Ten thousand hockey fans saw Windsor Bulldogs defeat Detroit Olympics here last night by a score of 3 to 1 in the first International Hockey League game of the season at Olympia. The Bulldogs outplayed the rejuvenated Olympics in all three periods and were deserving victors. Desmond Roche, Earle Roche and Roger Cormier scored for the Bulldogs while Ronald Moffat scored for Olympics. The former American League players appeared with the Olympics but failed to strengthen the club from last season. Only three members of last year's team are on the roster this season.

CLEVELAND-LONDON, 3 TO 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14—Cleveland Indians and London Tecumsehs played to a 3-to-3 tie in an International Hockey League game here last night. It was an even contest all the way, each club scoring one goal in each of the three regulation periods. Bernard Brophy, Alex Gray and Gordon Macfarlane got the Cleveland goals in order named, while Mike Neville, Gene Carrigan and Harold Hicks scored for London.

VICTORY FOR SYRACUSE SEXTET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 14—The 1932-33 edition of the Syracuse Stars celebrated their International Hockey League debut before a big crowd here Saturday night by gaining a 1-to-0 victory over Buffalo Bisons, champions last winter. Fred Robertson scored the only goal of the hard-checking game on a pass from "Buzz" Boll.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Amherst 1, Williams 1.
Brooklyn 4, Seth Low 1.
Bucknell 2, Delaware 1.
Columbia S. C. 1, New York 1.
Dartmouth 4, Brown 1.
Haverford 2, Pennsylvania 2.
Lafayette 2, Stevens Tech 0.
Lehigh 0, Swarthmore 0.
Princeton 0, Yale 0.
Tufts 3, Worcester Tech 1.
Wesleyan 5, Clark 1.
Westchester T. 3, Harrowgate 1.

BROWN HOLDS TO EASTERN LEAD

Topples Columbia From Title Hopes—Harvard More Optimistic

The growl of the Brown Bear for mythical eastern championship honors continues unchecked. The Columbia Lion challenged heroically, Saturday, and for three periods seemed on the way to hurl the Bruin from the undefeated class, but a last-period ferociousness on the part of the Bear reversed the struggle and toppled the Lion from the lofty distinction by a score of 7 to 6. Now the field of undefeated and untied has dwindled to two, Colgate and Brown, and these two will have their opportunity to settle the question Nov. 26 at Providence, home field of Brown.

Pittsburgh, the only other undefeated major eastern eleven, ran into a snag Saturday out at Lincoln, Neb., when the Nebraska Cornhuskers rose in might to hold the mighty conqueror of the U. S. Military Academy and Notre Dame to a scoreless tie. It was the Panthers' second scoreless tie. Colgate experienced little trouble maintaining its undefeated, untied and unscored upon record by beating Syracuse, 16 to 0.

Billed as the stellar attraction of the East, Brown and Columbia proceeded to furnish one of the most thrilling encounters of the section. With a rush the Lions bounded at the lethargic Bear during the first period on Baker Field, New York, and not only established a lead of 6 to 0, but appeared equal to scoring more. Brown fought thrillingly against the Lion surges and was rewarded for its efforts in the fourth period with an 80-yard drive to a touchdown after which R. R. Chase, particular hero of the Brown season, calmly kicked the deciding point.

Harvard Outlook Brighter

There is a decided clearing in the atmosphere among Harvard followers today as a result of the Crimson comeback to defeat a good, strong Holy Cross eleven, 7 to 0, at the Harvard Stadium. The Crimson was riddled with mishaps, mostly from the discouraging 46-to-0 defeat at the hands of West Point the previous week, and played against the Crusaders with only one of its regular backfield men and weak at center. After the first half, in which Harvard committed error after error, but staged powerful goal-line stands, the Crimson attack functioned in the final period and drove and passed 53 yards to the winning score. A substitute fullback, Richard P. Waters Jr. '34, dominated defensively, offensively and in kicking for Harvard. No little praise went to the improved Harvard defensive play against forward passing, a notable weakness all season.

Cornell followers are giving full and complete vent to unrestrained joy today. The Dobie-coached eleven not only scored its first victory against Dartmouth since 1926, but defeated the Green by the decided margin of 21 to 6. The New York City clash between Fordham and New York University lived up to its pre-game prediction and Fordham captured the decision by the small margin of 7 to 0. The other major game of importance took place at Columbus, Ohio, when Ohio State administered a second defeat of the season to Pennsylvania. The Red and Blue met its first reverse the previous week when playing Pittsburgh. Rutgers proved much too strong for Lehigh in their ancient traditional football affair which reached its 1932 chapter Saturday by a score of 37 to 6.

Academies Win Easily

The two United States academies, military and naval, gradually approaching the time for resumption of their annual classic, easily disposed of their respective rivals, North Dakota State and Maryland. The Cadets defeated the midwesterners, 52 to 0, and the Middies handled the southerners, 28 to 7.

New England was provided with a surprise among the small college gridiron contests when Boston University, playing its first season under the coaching of the former Dartmouth backfield star, Myles J. Lane, almost defeated a higher rated Tufts College team, and finally held the Jumbos to a tie, 9 to 9. Amherst greatly overshadowed Williams in their "Little Three" contest and by virtue of having defeated Wesleyan earlier won the title. Massachusetts State defeated the Coast Guard Academy, 20 to 13, and Lou Bush, high-scoring backfield star, added another touchdown to his total. Other results were Middlebury 7, Vermont 0; Springfield 12, New Hampshire 7, and Wesleyan 20, Bowdoin 0.

CAREY IS U. S. CHAMPION

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 14 (AP)—Bob Carey, Anderson, Ind., race driver, finished second in the 150-mile automobile championship at Oakland speedway here yesterday to amass a point total of 815 and clinch the United States dirt track championship. Carey, who trailed Bill Cummings of Indianapolis by 100 yards in a thrilling finish, led the field of drivers in points and became United States champion in the eyes of the A. A. A. Third place in yesterday's race went to Ernest Triplett of Los Angeles. Fred Frame of Los Angeles, Memorial Day winner at Indianapolis, and Howard Wilcox of Indianapolis, failed to finish because of motor trouble. Nine others of the 15 starters were eliminated. Cummings, by his victory boosted himself from seventh to fifth place in national standings.

TEN-SECOND RULE DISCUSSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—The officials devoted their attention chiefly to the 10-second rule of the new basketball regulations, as they met with the coaches of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League yesterday, at the Hotel New Yorker. After a full discussion, it was decided that the count must start again when a defensive player touches the ball in the back court of the offensive team during the 10 seconds. It was also recommended that several other changes and classifications of other rules concerning blocking, screening and interference with the ball just before it falls through the net, as well as the two-second rule, be recommended to the rules committee for adoption another year.

ALLEN HALL TRIUMPHS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 14 (AP)—Allen Hall of Chicago became the second of two representatives of the northern division to earn the right to enter the world's three-cushion billiard tournament when he won two of three play-off matches here yesterday. Clarence L. Jackson, who won the northern divisional competition, is the other entry from this division. In the play-off necessitated by a three-way tie, Hall defeated Charles McCourt of Cleveland, 50 to 40 in 61 innings and Earl W. Lookabough of Chicago, 50 to 45 in 65 innings. Lookabough defeated McCourt, 50 to 27 in 53 innings in the other play-off match.

Boston Cubs Take Lead of Standing

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	1	1	0	7	6	3
Providence	1	0	0	4	3	2
Springfield	1	0	1	8	8	2
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	2	1
New Haven	0	0	1	3	4	0
Quebec	0	0	1	3	4	0

RESULT NOV. 12

Boston 5, Springfield 4.

RESULT NOV. 13

Springfield 4, New Haven 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 14—Springfield's Indians opened their Canadian-American Hockey League season at the West Side Arena here Saturday night and lost to Coach George Boucher's Boston Bruin Cubs by 5 to 4. Early in the second period the Indians led by 3 to 1, but Boston tallied three times in this period to move out front. Each team scored once in the closing period. Cook, Foster and Jerwa starred for Boston, while Pettinger and Heard featured for the home team. The summary:

BOSTON		SPRINGFIELD

Are You Hesitating About Buying the Things You Need and Can Really Afford?

Does timidity or fear of criticism keep you from doing a real service to the country and to the unemployed?

IT IS TRUE that many people have been hard hit by the depression and are struggling to make both ends meet. We all know it is difficult for them to make many purchases beyond the bare needs of existence.

There are many thousands of men and women, however, who are still receiving a fair income and who could be of tremendous help in aiding the business revival. All you need to do is to buy the things you need and can actually afford.

That doesn't mean that you should buy extravagantly, wastefully, or recklessly. It simply means buying what you need when you need it in a normal, natural way.

Have you been hesitating about buying because of timidity or a fear that you might be criticized? Exactly the reverse should be true.

You are doing a real service to the country, to the unemployed and to yourself when you purchase the things you need and can afford to buy. Every purchase that you make now—large or small—helps to create work and wages for those less fortunate than yourself.

When you buy a new dress or a new pair of shoes or a new radio or a new refrigerator or a new car you help to give work and wages to people in many sections of the country. When you have the house repainted, rooms repapered or the roof fixed you directly assist other deserving workmen—perhaps in your very neighborhood.

Nothing you could possibly do for those who need help could be more helpful or resultful than this. Sincere, honest, deserving people everywhere would rather have work than charity.

That's the big, broad humanitarian side of it. The other side is what it means to you personally to buy the things you need and can afford to purchase now. Never were such bargains available. Never were prices so low.

But price isn't everything. Today, as always, quality is the important thing to look for. It pays to buy standard, trademarked merchandise from firms you can depend on. You're almost always disappointed when you experiment with some unknown brand just because it is cheap.

From day to day in this newspaper are advertisements featuring many unusual values. Read them and take advantage of the opportunities they offer. Business revival will be speeded up if people will again buy the useful, necessary things they need and can afford to purchase.

CHIEF FACTOR OF MARKET IS PROFIT-TAKING

Numerous Leaders Are Off Two to Four Points—Close Near Lows

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Stocks were heavy today after their advances of last week, and in the late trading numerous leaders were off 2 to 4 points, with prices at the lows of the quiet session.

Union Pacific lost 4, and American Telephone, Santa Fe, Case and Allied Chemical were down about 3.

U. S. Steel, du Pont and American Can sagged approximately 2.

Sales totaled around 1,300,000 sharese.

In the last 10 days the list had recovered roughly half of the extreme loss of the downswing which started early in September. This kept it within the bounds of a normal technical upswing.

News Developments

Week-end news developments of a character to influence the market were meager, and Wall Street was intently watching the war debt situation, and corporate and trade neds, for a more definite clue as to the trend.

Although steel production has held up fairly well, freight car loadings appeared to be experiencing their usual November slump. Santa Fe, the first large carrier to report its freight movement for the week ended Nov. 12, showed a total of cars handled of 25,182, off substantially from the 27,163 of the previous week. Compared with last year, the reduction was about 22 per cent.

A factor making for considerable uncertainty in the share market was the dividend meeting of the American Telephone directors, slated for Wednesday. Wall Street has recently been inclined to look for the maintenance of the regular of $9 annual rate for another quarter, particularly in view of the regular U. S. Steel preferred dividend. Nevertheless, Telephone disconnections in October were somewhat larger than in September.

Bond Market Irregular

In the face of conflicting news developments, seasonally declining trade and industrial trends and a rather erratic stock market, bond prices mulled about uncertainly today.

While the higher grade investment issues of all classes were generally inactive and steady, most of the semispecualtive groups were inclined to sell off at one time.

The attention of the financial district was principally centered on the formal requests of Great Britain and France for a "new deal" on war debts with special emphasis laid on the postponement of interest and principal payments due here next month. Altogether, including the smaller European powers, the United States would receive nearly $125,000,000 in December in war loan charges.

It was generally admitted, so far as the domestic picture is concerned, that there would be a considerable drop in the net income of railroads during the next few months. At the same time, it is hoped this recession will not be more than seasonal, while any reasonable pick-up in industrial activity might reverse the procedure.

The weaker rail loans included some of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Missouri Pacific and Southern Pacific. Frisco 4½s displayed resistance, as did St. Paul 5s and Southern 4s.

International Telephone bonds were under considerable pressure, dropping as much as 3 points in some maturities before rallying moderately. American Telephone 4½s of 1939 firmed in light trading and small gains were recorded by issues of Warner Brothers, Western Union and Utilities Power & Light. Chile Copper 5s also developed quiet strength.

German Government obligations lost 1 to 2 or more points and an easier tone was shown by loans of Australia, Great Britain, France and Japan.

United States Government bonds were dull but comparatively steady.

GRAIN UNSETTLED IN LATE TRADING

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Wheat scored the liveliest advance in price today that has been seen since August, but failed to hold the gains except to a minor degree.

Bearish action of the New York stock market put an increased handicap on friends of higher wheat prices in the late dealings. Operators who had been aggressive buyers of wheat lower down today turned sellers at the last despite predictions that threshing returns would show United States spring wheat yields had been officially overestimated 30,000,000 bushels.

Wheat closed unsettled at the same as Saturday's finish to ⅜ higher, corn also unchaged to ⅜ up, oats unchanged to ¼ advance, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 20 cents.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Report of Associated Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932, shows profit of $4,332,394 after taxes, depreciation, subsidiary charges and fixed interest charges. This amount was available for interest on junior obligations convertible into stock at the company's option and other charges ranking therewith which are subordinate to fixed interest of Associated Gas & Electric Co. upon its funded and unfunded debt.

ARGENTINE WOOL SHIPMENT

Included in the cargo of American Republics Line steamer Satartia, docking at the Army Base from South American ports, is the first consignment of Argentine wool to be sent here in several months. Most of the wool brought from that country goes to New England carpet mills, and the resumption of shipments is taken as an indication of renewed activity in the industry.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The American Railway Association, a private organization, placed the loadings of revenue freight for the week ending Nov. 5 at 888,383 cars, a decrease of 29,259 cars under the preceding week.

By the Associated Press

SIX OKLAHOMA BANKS CLOSE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 14 (AP)—Closing of six Oklahoma banks, the largest the Shawnee National, with combined deposits of over $3,000,000, was announced by the State Banking Department.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov.14	Nov.12
9⅛	1⅝		Adams Express	1400	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅛
14	9½		Addressograph	100	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	700	11⅜	10⅛	10½	11½
163½	30⅞		Air Reduction	2100	59	57⅜	57⅝	59⅜
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2400	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
4	2		Albany PW Pap	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
8½	3¼		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
7¾	¾		Alleghany pf xw	100	3½	3½	3½	
15⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	400	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
88¼	42½	6t	Allied Chem	6100	81	78¾	79¼	81¾
22⅛	5		Am Bank Note	1200	14	13½	13½	13¾
2⅞	1¼		Am Beet Sugar	100	2	2	2	2
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	72	72	72	72
73⅞	29⅝	4	Am Can	9100	57½	54⅞	55⅛	57⅛
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	120	120	120	120
17	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	400	9⅛	8½	8½	
8¼	2		Am Colortype	400	5½	5	5	
27	11		Am Com Alcohol	1400	22½	22½	22½	23¼
15⅜	2¾		Am European	200	9½	9½	9½	
15	2		Am & For Pow	3700	9⅜	8⅜	8¾	9⅜
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11	11	11	12
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
21⅝	6¾	.2	Am Ice	1400	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾
12	2½		Am International	2100	8⅝	8	8	8⅞
15½	3⅝		Am Locomotive	400	8¾	8½	8½	
9¼	1½		Am Metal	300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
32	6½		Am Metal 6%	20	22½	21½	21½	22
33	14		Am News	10	23	21	23	
121¼	3	1	Am Power & Lt	2400	10¼	9½	9⅝	10⅜
58	15⅛	.6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	35½	35½	35⅝	35½
12¼	3⅛	.60	Am Radiator	4400	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8½
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	3100	11⅞	11	11	11⅞
23⅛	10	.5	Am Shipbuilding	10	13	13	13	
27¼	5⅛	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	3500	17⅜	16	16½	17½
15⅞	3		Am Steel Fdries	400	7¾	7⅜	7½	8¼
36⅞	20	2.25	Am Stores	1200	30½	30	30	30½
39¼	13	4	Am Sugar Ref	100	26	26	26	26
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	13100	112¼	109¼	110	112¼
70	10½	7	Am Type F pf	20	18	18	18	
39½	11	3	Am Wat W&E	1100	22½	21½	21½	22½
31	11	3	Am WW&E ct	100	19¾	19½	19½	20½
10	1⅜		Am Woolen	700	6⅜	6	6	6¼
39⅜	13¾		Am Woolen pf	1000	27	27	27	28
6⅞	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4	4	4	3¾
19⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	5100	11	10⅛	10⅜	11
17½	5¼	2.40	Anchor Cap	2100	15	14	14⅞	15
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	11	11	11	12
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	40	40	40	38
2¾	⅜		Armour Ill A	1100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2¾	⅜		Armour Ill B	1100	1⅛	1	1⅛	7
15⅞	3½		Armour Ill pf	400	9½	9½	9½	
7½	4		Art Metal Const	100	4	4	4	
3	⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	700	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	7100	46¾	43⅛	44½	46¼
40	9¾		Atl Coast Line	2000	23⅞	23½	23½	25½
21⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	3400	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	17⅜
1¼	26	.48	Auburn Auto	6700	48½	45¾	45⅝	48¼
17⅝	1	1	Austin Nichols A	40	18¼	17⅜	18¼	
7⅜	1½		Aviation Corp Del	1400	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
			—B—					
12	2		Baldwin Loco	1100	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜	
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	10	20⅜	20½	20½	20½
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	2400	13¼	12½	12½	13⅜
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	100	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	15¾
99	62	6½	*Bamberger pf	10	75¾	75¾	75¾	
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	23¼	23	23	24
7	3⅞		Barnsdall A	1300	5	4¾	5	5
43½	13		Beatrice Cream	1300	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	2700	12¾	11¾	12	12¾
24⅞	5¾		Best & Co	400	13¼	12⅝	13	13½
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	3500	19⅜	18⅜	18⅝	19⅞
74	16¼		Beth Steel pf	400	40¾	39¼	40¾	40⅞
22¼	6½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	12⅜	12½	12½	13⅛
43½	26	2	Borden	2100	27¼	26⅛	26⅝	27⅛
14¼	3⅞		Borg Warner	1100	9⅞	8¾	8¾	10
11⅜	2⅞		Briggs Mfg	1400	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅞
50½	11⅜		Brooklyn Man T	2400	23⅞	22⅛	22⅜	22⅞
71⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	62¼	62	62¼	
4½	1⅞		Brunswick Balke	400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
2⅛	⅞		Bruns Terminal	100	1	1	1	
10⅛	2½		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	5½	5½	5½	
3⅛	½		Budd Mfg	2200	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
14	3½		Budd Mfg pf	20	8	8	8	8
4½	⅞		Budd Wheel	400	3½	2¾	2⅞	2
3½	1⅛		Bulova Watch	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅞	1		Burns Bros A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13¼	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	400	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9½
14	2½		Bush Terminal	100	6	6	6	5
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	10	16	16	16	
55	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	38	38	38	37
24⅞	7		Byers	2500	17⅜	16½	16½	18⅛
			—C—					
19	4¼		Calif Packing	200	12¼	12	12	
1⅞	⅛		Calahan Z & L	200	½	½	½	½
7⅞	1¼		Calumet & Hecla	100	4	4	4	
15	6	1.20	Canad Dry	800	11½	11¼	11¼	12⅜
20⅜	7¼		Canadian Pacific	5500	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	14½
65¾	16¾		Case Thresh	210	46¼	42¾	43⅛	46½
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	30	57½	57½	57½	56
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	600	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
12⅜	1¼		Celanese Corp	800	11	9¾	10	11⅛
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	300	16⅜	16½	16½	17½
101	25		Central RR of NJ	200	62½	62½	62½	
6¼	2⅜		Century Ribbon	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15½	3½		Cerro de Pasco	2300	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¾
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3000	16¼	15	15½	16⅝
5⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt West	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
4½	¾		Chi Mil & St P	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
8	1⅛		Chi Mil St P pf	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
14½	2		Chi & N'western	3000	7	6⅝	6⅝	7¼
31	5		Chi & N west pf	300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
6¾	1		ChiPneu Tool	200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	5
12¾	2½		Chi Pneu T pf	10	8.	8	8	9
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	30	9¼	9¼	9¼	
21⅜	5	1	Chrysler N	17500	17	16⅛	16⅝	17
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	12½	12½	12½	
68	44½	6½	City Ice & F pf	90	49⅜	47⅞	49⅜	
2⅜	½		City Stores ct	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅜	1¼		City Stores	200	¾	¾	¾	
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	500	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
93	65	6	Colgl Palm-P pf	200	84	84	84	
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
14⅞	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	500	8½	8	8⅛	8¼
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	6000	14¾	14	14	14¾
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	2000	31¼	29½	29¾	32
14⅛	4¼		Columbia Pic ct	500	10⅜	10	10	10⅝
11	3⅞		Comm Credit	200	6	6	6	6
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	22
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	5000	11¼	10⅜	10¾	11½
5⅛	1⅜		Comwlth & So	3400	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	51	51	51	53
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	600	9⅝	9	9	9¼
8⅝	1		Consol Film Ind	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅜	2¾		Consol Film I pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
68⅜	31½	4	Consol Gas	7500	60⅞	59¼	59¼	61
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	95¼	95¼	95¼	95
10⅞	4½	1	Consol Laundries	100	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅝
9	4		Consol Oil	2000	6⅞	6½	6¾	6¾
⅞	⅛		Consol Textile	300	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
2½	¾		Container A	300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
1⅜	½		Cont Baking B	700	⅝	⅝	⅝	
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	5000	36⅞	35⅜	36	36⅜
8	3		Cont Dia Fibre	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
25¼	6¼	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	16⅜	16½	16½	16⅞
3¾	⅝		Cont Motors	100	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
9⅜	3⅜		Cont Oil	1200	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
55⅜	24⅜	3	Corn Products	3000	54¼	53	54	54¼
5⅞	1½		Coty	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4¾
26½	13½	2t	Cream of Wheat	500	24¼	23¾	24	24¾
7¼	2¼		Crosley Radio	200	4⅛	4	4⅛	
23	7⅜		Crown Cork & S	2000	20½	19⅛	20	20⅛
30½	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	28⅛	28⅛	28⅜	29
37	21	4	Crown Wil Pap	50	23¼	23	23	
23¼	6		Crucible Steel	300	12	11½	11½	
3½	⅛		Cuba Co	100	1	1	1	
3⅞	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
35½	20½	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
31	7		Curtis Publishing	200	13	13	13	14
3½	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	3200	2¼	2	2⅛	2¼
4¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	700	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅝
12	3½		Cutler Hammer	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
			—D—					
9¼	1		Davison Chem	300	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅝
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	1700	66	62	62	65½
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	13500	31¼	29⅛	29½	31⅝
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	200	80	80	80	
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	400	18⅞	18⅛	18½	18⅞
26	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
12¼	7½	1.0	Dome Mines	400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	500	13¼	12½	13	13⅝
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	15000	38½	37⅛	37¾	38½
99⅜	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	60	100	99¼	100	98½
			—E—					
6½	1		Eastern Roll Mill	200	3½	3½	3½	
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	3000	54¾	53	53	54½
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	200	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6⅜
32¼	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	7000	20⅞	19¼	19½	20½
100¼	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	87¾	85	87¾	
2½	½		Elec Boat	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	3000	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9⅜
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	500	28¾	27	27	28⅝
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	25½	25	25	25
33⅛	12⅜	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	26½	26¼	26½	
25	4		Engineers Pub S	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	39	39	39	
11⅜	2		Erie RR	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
15⅞	2⅜		Erie RR 1pf	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
10½	2		Erie RR 2pf	200	5	5	5	
			—F—					
1⅞	½		Fashion Park	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅜	½		Fed Screw W	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
27⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2600	17½	16	16	17
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	64	61⅜	64	
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	700	51¼	50	50	51½
¾	⅛		Fisk Rubber	800	¼	¼	¼	
2⅜	¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
8¼	2		Follansbee B	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15⅜	3		Foster-Wheeler	900	10½	9¾	9¾	11¼
5⅞	1		Fox Film A	1400	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
28⅛	10	2	Freport Texas	14900	28½	26	27¾	27⅞
			—G—					
35⅜	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2300	17⅞	16¾	17¼	18⅜
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	900	9⅞	9	9	9¼
5	½		Gen Bronze	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	18200	17⅞	16¾	17¼	18½
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Ep		11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	4400	27¼	26⅜	27	27¼
23¾	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% pf	10	83½	83½	83½	
25	18⅛	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	300	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	42200	15¼	14⅛	14⅜	15¼
14	2½		Gen Print Ink	20	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	4½
60	27½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	40	55	55	55	
7⅛	1		Gen Pub Service	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	15	15	15	
2¼	¼		Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	1⅛
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	18⅜	17⅜	17⅞	18½
3¾	⅞		Gimbel Bros	400	2½	2	2⅛	
31	8		Gimbel Bros pf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
10⅜	3½		Glidden	600	6½	6	6½	6½
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	400	17½	16¾	16¾	17⅛
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	2400	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
29¾	5½		Goodyear	9400	18⅞	17¾	17¾	18¾
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	48	47¾	47¾	49
30¾	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	900	22	20¾	20¾	23⅜
4⅜	1		Graham Paige	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
11⅜	2⅜		Granby	800	6¼	5¾	6	6⅜
30½	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	20	20	20	20⅝
25	5½		Great Nor pf	2600	13	12	12½	13¼
13¼	5		Great Nor Ore	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	7¾
12	3¼		Great West Sug	400	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
82	48	7	Great W Sug pf	10	75	75	75	
2¾	½		Grigsby-Grunow	1100	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
			—H—					
4¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	1600	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
12	2		Hamilton Watch	100	4	4	4	
70	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	54	54	54	
3½	½		Hayes Body	100	2	2	2	2
10⅜	3		Hollander	300	4½	4½	4½	
18½	7		Holland Furnace	100	7	7	7	
159	10	10	Homestake M	400	147	142	142	
4½	1		Houdaille Her B	800	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
7	6⅝		Houdaille Her A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
28¼	8¾		Houston Oil	1100	17⅞	16⅞	17¼	18¼
5⅜	1⅝		Houston Oil new	1400	3¾	3⅜	3½	3¾
57⅛	43¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53½
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	600	9	8	9	
30¾	8	2½	Hudson & Man	400	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18½

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov.14	Nov.12
48	27⅞	5	Hud & Man pf	200	35⅛	35	35⅛		
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	1900	6⅜	6	6	6½	
5⅜	1½		Hupp Motors	500	3⅛	3	3	3⅛	
			—I—						
24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	1600	16⅛	15	15	16¼	
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29¾	
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	500	31¾	31	31¼	32¾	
8¼	3¼		Insuranshare Del	100	5	5	5	5½	
14⅜	2¼		Interboro Rap T	700	4⅝	4¼	4½	4¾	
117	52½	6t	Int Business M	1200	97½	95	95½	99	
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriera	100	3½	3½	3½		
18¾	3⅜		Int Cement	500	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	
34⅛	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	14900	24⅞	23¼	23⅝	25⅛	
11⅜	2⅝		Int Hydroelec	400	7	6¾	6½	7	
4¼	⅞		Int Merc Marine	900	2¼	2	2		
12½	3½		Int Nickel	1700	9⅞	8½	8¾	9	
86	50	7	Int Nickel pf	300	70⅛	70	70		
4⅜	⅛		Int Pap&Pow A	100	2	2	2		
1½	⅛		Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12⅝	2		Interstate Dept S	100	5¼	4¾	4¾	5	
8¾	4		Int Print Ink	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝		
23½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	200	18	16	16	16	
44⅜	20¼	2	Int Shoe	100	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜		
13⅜	2⅝		Int Tel & Tel	17200	11⅜	10	10⅜	11¼	
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	40	43	45	45		
52½	⅝	7	Interstate Dept xv	10	29⅛	29½	29½		
11	1½		Interstate Dept S	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
20½	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	300	13½	13	13	13⅜	
			—J—						
35	15⅛	4½	Jewel Tea	300	29⅞	29	29	29⅛	
33⅜	10		Johns Manville	8900	25⅞	24½	24½	25⅞	
			—K—						
9¼	3		Kaufmann D St

MOTOR MAKERS ARE HEAVIEST STEEL BUYERS

Operations Hold Around 20 P. C. Capacity—Rail Buying

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Stable conditions are the rule in the steel industry, which speaks very well considering that this is November, when some falling off usually takes place. Operations hover around 20 per cent of capacity as an average estimate, with some competent observers placing the pace at 21 per cent.

The automobile makers are the most conspicuous purchasers just now, and those steel companies which cater to this industry are faring the best. Sales of the Republic Steel Corporation in November, for instance, are holding up to the good volume of October, that month having shown a decided increase over September.

The railroads are buying steel on a fair scale, though this business is not as brisk as had been expected for this time of year.

The St. Louis-Kansas City Short Line has applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan to enable it to purchase 91,360 tons of rails, 4650 tons of angle bars and 2,635,000 tie plates. This is the largest steel rail prospect to appear so far this year. The Norfolk & Western has bought 1300 tons of steel plates, while the New York Central will use considerable steel in repairing 1300 freight cars. The Chesapeake & Ohio has been purchasing large tonnages of track accessories to go with the 43,000 tons of rails previously contracted for.

West Major Consumer

The far West has become the major consumer of individually large tonnages this year. The first large order involved 50,000 tons of steel plates for the Hoover dam. Two bridges in the San Francisco district will account for 300,000 tons of steel. The city of Los Angeles has just bought 7500 tons of cast-iron pipe, the largest order for the year.

All steel barometers for October have proved favorable. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation increased nearly 12,000 tons last month, the third successive gain for a total of over 30,000 tons.

Other favorable barometers were the 5½ per cent increase in pig iron output and the gain of nearly 10 per cent in steel ingot production. Awards of fabricated structural steel in the New York district were slightly ahead of those for the preceding month.

The average rate of steel ingot production last month figured out 19 per cent of capacity, as compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute, while an average of current weekly estimates made unofficially during last month was 19½ per cent. This was a much closer approach to the final figures than the figures for September, which had invariably underestimated the production of that month.

Steel sales were somewhat disappointing in several lines during the last week. Awards of both principal kinds of building steel, structurals and concrete reinforcing bars, have fallen below the average for the year during recent weeks. Moreover, the purchasing of steel by the average consumer has fallen off.

With the slowing down of business has come some easing of prices. The scrap markets have an easy undertone and pig iron has declined somewhat in eastern Pennsylvania. The usual amount of price shading has taken place in steel sheets despite the efforts to bolster prices for shipment this quarter.

Non-Ferrous Metals Strong

The price of tin plate for first half of next year will be announced shortly, and it will be interesting to see whether the quotation of $4.75 a box which has been maintained so long will continue. Since steel rails were reduced in price recently it is easy to imagine a markdown in tin plate.

Pig iron demand has been extremely quiet throughout the country. The largest sale recorded involved 6000 tons of basic pig iron for a consumer at Harrisburg, Penna. Shipments are being made faster than current sales, these being a reflection of the brisk purchasing movement of September.

The non-ferrous metal markets were generally strong during the week. Prices of copper and zinc advanced for the first time in several weeks. Copper rose ⅛c a pound to 5⅜c, while the price in Europe advanced the equivalent of a half cent a pound. Zinc improved $2 a ton. Lead rose $3 a ton. Tin advanced a cent a pound during the week, and only silver remained unchanged among the principal metals.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Consols for money today were 76. De Beers 4⅜ and Rand Mines 4¼. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills, ¾, and three-month bills, 12 9/16 per cent.

Factors Favoring Petroleum Outlook

FACTORS favoring the return of prosperity to the oil industry are becoming more evident. The weekly report of T. S. Hose on the petroleum situation points out that in the first 10 months of this year gasoline sales have held up well, being 92.7 per cent of the total sold in the like period of 1931, and that prices are higher.

The review states that Mid-Continent U. S. Motor gasoline sells for 4½ cents a gallon at the refinery, compared with 4 cents a year ago, an increase of 15.6 per cent. Gasoline stocks at the refineries were reduced in excess of 1,000,000 barrels during October and are now approximately 2,600,000 barrels lower than on Oct. 31, 1931.

The recent advance in crude oil, effective Oct. 15, showed an average increase on 36 degree gravity Mid-Continent crude of 12 cents a barrel to prices ranging from 92 cents to $1.04 a barrel, a gain of about 13 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	27	26
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21	21
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	16⅞	15¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	38	36
Amer IG Chem 5½s '49	76½	76½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	66	66
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	69	69
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89	88½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106½	106½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105¼	105
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅜	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103¼	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¾	106⅝
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	71	71
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	35¼	35
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3¾	3½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75	75
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82¾	82½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92½	92⅜
Atch T&SF 4s '05	79⅜	79⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	95	95
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78	78
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	79	79
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	55	55
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	65½	64⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33	32
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	45	45
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	44	43⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	51½	51
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	70½	70½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107⅛	106⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107½	107⅜
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	84	84
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95	95
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	63	62½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106	106
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '94	106½	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87	86¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104¾	104¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	82	81
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102	102
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102	102
Buff R & P 4½s '57	43½	43½
Bush Term con 5s '55	44½	44⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87⅞	87⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	78⅜	78⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87¼	87¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	87⅜	87
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	89¼	89¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	93	93
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93¾	93¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93⅛	93
Can North deb 7s '40	103	102½
Can Pacific deb 4s	69⅝	69⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	77⅞	77⅞
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	29¼	29¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	22	21
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82	81⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	56½	55⅝
Ches Corp 5s '47	67¼	66
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 s	96¼	96¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	103⅜	103⅜
Chic B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	85	85
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89½	89
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87	87
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	17½	17
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	90⅛	90⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	43	42
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	21	21
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8¾	7¾
Chicago M StP&&Pac 5s '75	25½	24⅝
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	22⅞	22⅝
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	18¼	18⅛
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	24	23¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	66	65
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	36½	36
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	32¾	32¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	20¾	20½
Chicago StLNorLS 5s '51 reg	70	70
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	22	21½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	39½	39
Chile Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95	95
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	101½	101
Clev CC&StI rfg 5s D '63	54	53¾
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	70	70
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	51	50
Clev CC&StL Cairo	86	86
Clev Un Term 5s '73	72⅝	72⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	77½	77½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50	50
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	50	50
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	80	80
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	54	53⅜
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	62½	62½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82⅛	82⅛
Columbus Ry Pr & Lt 5½s '43	101	101
Com Credit Co 6s '24	99¼	99¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106⅛	106⅛
Con Gas 5s '57	102¼	102
Con Gas 4½s '51	98	97⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104	104
Conn Ry & Lt Co 4½s sta '51	97	96¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	90	90
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	61	61
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	30	30
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Del & Hudson rf 4s '43	81	80¾
Den &, Rio G con 4s '36	40	40
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	19½	19½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	26⅝	26¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97	96½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101	100⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88½	88
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	65	65
Edison Elec N Y 5s '95	115	111¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	32	30½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	45	43¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	31¾	30¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	58	57¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	3½	3½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	3½	3½
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	13	13
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	54¼	54¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	80	78½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78	78
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100½	100¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	102⅝
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	50½	50½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	51	51
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	55	52½
Great Northern 7s '35 A	68	66
Gulf Mobile & Nor 5s	30	29
Havana Elec 5s '52	17¼	17¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	40
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	51½	51½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81⅛	81⅛
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102¼
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	106	105¾
Ill Central 4s '52	61½	61½
Ill Central 4s '53	50	50
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	56¾	56⅝
Ill Central 4¾s '66	40¼	40
Ill Central 6½s '36	68½	68½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45½	45
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	100½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80⅛	80⅛
Inland Stel 4½s B '81	80	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	45	43¼
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	47	47
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	47¼	46⅜
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	55½	54⅞
Int & G Nor Is B '56	17¾	17½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	17½	17½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	21	20¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	46⅞	46⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	20½	18½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	11	9
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	38¼	37
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	44¼	42½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	40½	38
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	64	64
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102	102
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88⅞	88¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89¾	88⅞
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	65⅞	65⅞
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91	91
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	66	65
L'Autaro 6s '54	4¾	4½
Lehigh C&N 4½s "A" '54	91½	89½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	45	45
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	33	33
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	104
Lu&N uni 4s '40	84½	84½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	70	70
Meade 6s '45 ww	47	47
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95⅛	95⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	81¾	81¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	73½	73½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47	47
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	60½	60½
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	16½	16
Mo Ill 5s '59	26½	26
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	56⅛	56⅛
Mo K & T ad) 5s A '67	35¼	34
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	16	15
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	30	29
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	29½	29
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	30	30
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	29¾	29½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	29½	29
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	15¼	14
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	81	81
Montana Power 5s A '62	61	60
Mamm Sons 6s '43	67	67
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	61⅛	61
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	86⅞	86⅛
Natl Steel 5s	78⅝	78½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	85	85
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	62	62
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	62¾	61⅝
N O T & M 5s C '56	2½	2⅜
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73½	73½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70½	70½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	48¾	47¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	48¾	47¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	53¾	52¼
NYC&HR 6s '35	61⅜	60
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19½	19
NY Chi & StL 5s '74	23	23
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct	33	33
NY Dock Co 5s '38	43	43
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¾	105¾
NY Edison rfg 6s '41	112⅞	112¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99½	99½
NY NH&H cll 6s '40	81	81
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	76	74
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	52	50⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	101	101
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107½
NY Tel gen 4s '39	103½	103¼
NY Tran Rock 6s '46	65	65
NY Wchester & B 4s '46	51½	51½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101	101
Norf Southern rfg A 61	4	4
Norf & W con 4s '96	94½	94¼
North Am Co 5s '61	85	85
Nor Am Ed 5s '63	84⅞	84¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s 97	82½	82⅜
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	79	78¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¼	101¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	101	101
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81⅞	81⅞
Owen Ill Glass 5s	98½	98½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	37¾	37¾
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	24⅞	24
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	46	46
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	27	26
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	70½	70½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	41¼	41¼
Penn O & D RR 4s A '77	77	77
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91¼	91¼
Penn Railroad 4s D '70	66	65⅝
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	80½	80½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	76½	76
Penn Railroad 5s' 64	81	81
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85	84⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95½	95½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50⅞	50⅞
Phil Railway 4s '37	22	22
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	33¾	32⅝
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	65⅛	65⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96¼	96
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101½	101½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	73	72¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	60½	60½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	83	83
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	54½	54
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	45½	45
Rich Term 5s	95¼	95¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	32⅞	32
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	49¾	49
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11½	11½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	10	10
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	37	37
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	42	41
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82	82
Shell Union 5s '47	80	79½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82⅝	82½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96¾	96¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	101⅜	101⅜
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	67	67
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	89	89
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	51	50
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	51	50½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	51	50½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	66	66
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	26	26
Southern Ry con 5s '94	64	64
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	33⅛	32½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	35	35
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¾	96½
Studebaker 6s	50⅜	49¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	92½	92
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	48⅜	48⅜
Third Ave 5s '37	90	90
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22⅜	22
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	56	56
Union El L & P 1st 5s '57	101⅜	101
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Union El of Chicago 5s	16¾	16¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101⅜	101⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97½	97¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	77	77
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84	84
US Rubber Co 5s '47	48½	47½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	62½	62½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	69¼	69¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	32½	31½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	34½	33⅜
Vanadium 5s '41	51	50
Wabash RR 4½s '78	63¾	63¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	62½	62½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	42	42
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	18	16¾
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105¼	105⅛
Warren Bros 6s '41	24	24
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	105
West Shore 4s 2361	75	74¾
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	57	57
Western Maryland 5½s '77	56½	56
Western NY & P 5s '37	100¼	100⅛
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33⅞	33¾
Western Union R E 4½s '50	63½	63½
Western Union 5s '51	59½	59½
Western Union 6½s '36	79	78
Western Union 5s '60	60	60
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	70	70
White Sew Mach 6s '32	32	32
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	27	27
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86	86
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40	40
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67¼	67¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66½	66½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Nov14	Nov12
3½s '47	101.15	101.13	101.15	101.15
1st 4¼s '47	102.4	102.1	102.1	102.2
4th 4¼s '38	103.5	103.3	103.5	103.4
4th 4¼s reg	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.1
US 3s '55	96.8	96.1	96.3	96.6
US 3½s '49	97.25	97.22	97.23	97.24
US 3½s '43 Mar	101	100.31	100.31	100.31
US 3½s '43 June	101	100.30	100.31	101
US 3½s '47	100.21	100.19	100.19	100.21
US 3½s '56	102.2	102	102	102
US 4s '54	103.30	103.9	103.28	103.29
US 4¼s '52	107.12	107.8	107.12	107.10

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	16¾	16¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48	48
Antioquia III 7s '57	7	7
Antwerp 5s '58	82½	82½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	45⅜	44½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	49½	49
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48⅞	48⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	48⅛	48⅛
Australia 4½s '56	71⅞	71⅞
Australia 5s '55	76⅞	76¼
Australia 5s '57	76¾	76¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50½	50¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92	92
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	46	46
Austria (Upper) 7½s '57	38⅛	38½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91⅞	91¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	50½	50⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96⅜	96⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105	104¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103¼	103¼
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	47½	47½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	16½	16½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	19¼	19
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17½	17½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17⅜	17⅜
Brazil (US) 8s '41	24	24
Budapest (City) 6s '62	25⅞	25
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27	27
Bulgaria 7½s '68	25	25
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	11½	11½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	87	87
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	87⅞	87
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98⅜	98½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	80	80
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6⅜s '61	10	10
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¼	7¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	10	10
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7	7
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	43	43
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	30	29⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	30	28¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	14½	14½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	22	22
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	26	26
Costo Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27¼	27¼
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	75½	75
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91	90⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	9½	33
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9	9
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	75¾	75¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	92½	92½
Dominic (Rep) 5s 2nd '40	40½	40½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	50	50
Dutch El 6s '47	100½	100½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100½	100½
Finland 5½s '58	63⅞	63⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	68½	68½
Frankfurt (City) 6½s '53	100¼	100¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	116¾	116¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122½	122½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s 34	55	54¼
German 7s '49	72½	70½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	58	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	50¼	48⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	50¾	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s 50	59	58½
Germ Cen Agr 6s '58 rcts	44	44
Germ El Pow '53	48¼	48¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	55½	55
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	65	65
Germ Gov Int 5s '65	51⅝	50½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	50½	49½
Graz 8s '54	47½	47
Hamburg 6s '46	44⅜	44⅜
Hungary Mun 7s '45	18⅛	18⅛
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	40½	40½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	97¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6s '50	36⅛	36⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	61	61
Jap (Im Gov) 6s '54	63	63
Karstadt 6s '43	30	29¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82½	82
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	15⅜	15⅜
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	14⅛	14⅛
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	16½	16½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	21	21
New South Wales 5s '57	74½	74
New South Wales 5s '58	73½	73
North German Lloyd 6s '47	44¼	44
Norway (King) 6s '43	86½	86¼
Norway (King) 8s '44	85½	85¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	85½	85½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	70	70
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	47⅜	46⅞
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	51¼	51¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6½	6½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5⅞	5½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10	10
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	55⅝	56⅝
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	54½	54½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61½	61½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	49	49
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	39	38¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46	46⅜	46⅜
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	37	37
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	8½	8½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	10	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9¼	9¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85½	85⅛
Roumania 7s '59	33¼	32⅞
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	62¼	62¼
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	10	10
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	57	57
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	49¾	49½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	21	20¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	22	22
Siemens 6½s '51	64½	64
Siemens 7s '35	84	84
Silesia Bk 6s '47	41	41
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	36¼	36¼
Sydney 5½s '55	69	69
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96⅞	96¾
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	53⅞	53⅞
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	45½	45½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	36⅞	36½
Tyrol 7s '52	43¼	43
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅜	105⅛
Uni Stl W Burbank 7s '51	96	96
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	38½	38½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	39½	39¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	33¾	33¾
Vienna 6s '52	51½	51¼
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	96	96
Warsaw 7s '58	40½	40½
Westphalia El 6s '53	41	40¼

BONDS

$7000

CITIES OFFERED AID IN PLANNING FOR LEAN YEARS

Adjusting Public Works to Income Said Way to Provide Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Believing that cities can help stabilize employment, and that they can improve their own financial status by advance planning of their public works and budget expenditures over a period of several years, the American Municipal Association, at its convention here Nov. 12, voted to appoint a committee to advise municipalities on this subject.

Advance planning for cities, as explained to the conference by Col. E. H. Sawyer of Washington, director of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board, is the city planning idea, extended to include much more than the physical development of the community. It means budgeting for several years in advance for expenditures, not only for parks and boulevards, but for schools, waterworks and everything that the taxpayers' money goes to support.

It would do this on the basis of a comprehensive study of the financial resources of the city and its probable growth and would aim to set up sufficient financial reserves to tide cities over the lean years and so stabilize employment.

Advance planning would not need to cost cities anything, Colonel Sawyer said. Many municipalities already have volunteer city plan commissions and by adding to them a few additional members, such as the finance officer of the city and representatives of the banking interests and of the public utilities, the board could extend its work to financial planning.

It would have only advisory capacity, since any plan proposed would have to be adopted by the City Council, Colonel Sawyer said. The success of such advance plan would be assured, Colonel Sawyer thought, if the recommendations were based on a scientific analysis of the community's resources and needs.

Music

Gypsy of Seville

Boston Opera House—The San Carlo Grand Opera Company presented "Carmen" by Bizet Saturday evening.

Theoretically one's interest should center in Carmen, the provocative and refractory, but we find our thoughts reverting to the gentle Michaela of Saturday night, winsome of face and figure and wholly satisfying in voice. Miss Santa Biondo's portrayal was neither oversentimental nor affected. She offered the little lady for what she really was, a simple, trusting village lass, and an excellent foil to the dusky-haired, shoulder-shrugging Carmen of Miss Stella de Mette, whose performance, we are happy to chronicle, grew more convincing with each succeeding act.

Mr. Mostyn Thomas as Escamillo disclosed a voice somewhat light for opera; a voice which at present seems incapable of serving its owner to the best advantage, although the singer gave a more satisfying account of himself in the last act. Mr. Pasquale Ferrara lent to Don José the dash which one naturally concedes to the traditional toreador, backed up with a voice which is both pleasing and typically operatic. The other parts were adequately cast.

Mr. Carlo Peroni, indefatigable conductor, deserves special mention. To him should be accorded the honor of peresenting to Boston some operatic performances consistent with operatic traditions, and in some instances, of signal worth.

G. M. S.

Maid of Richmond

"Martha," the Cinderella among operas, whose lot it has become to sit once again by the fire dreaming of the past, was not too burnishingly resuscitated Saturday afternoon by the San Carlists.

Miss Tina Paggi sang the title rôle with coloratura flourish, the slender young Mr. Edward Molitore was the love-lorn Lionel in tenor tones, Miss Bernice Schalker the mischievous Nancy and Mr. Mario Valle, rather than Mr. Giuseppe Interrante, as set down on the program, the Plunkett. The veterans, Messrs. Francesco Curci and Natale Cervi, were the opera-comique Sheriff and Sir Tristan respectively. The redoubtable conductor, Mr. Carlo Peroni, held the small forces of his orchestra and chorus in leash. Medals should certainly be awarded the man who can conduct eight operas in a week with such fortitude and patience as he. The opera was sung in Italian, not in English as announced. And little difference it makes. Words can seldom be distinguished in operatic singing in any case.

"Musical Journey to Spain"

Mr. Guy Maier, pianist of long renown and lecturer on matters musical, conducted his audience through the more operatic parts of Spain, in the second excursion of his lecture course this season, on Saturday morning, at Jordan Hall. He was delightfully assisted by the Boston Sinfonietta, under the baton of Mr Arthur Fiedler.

These lectures, illustrated by musical excerpts and lantern slides, are not announced as primarily for children. Probably the majority of the audience, which was skimpier than it should have been, were grown persons. Yet there is something about the presentation of the subject and Mr. Maier's particular approach to it which would lead one to believe that children are the intended beneficiaries.

Not many grown persons, and certainly no children, could take pleasure in the overdetailed account of the bull fight. The motive may have been the salutary one of horrible example — a mistaken method. But there are brighter spots in Spain, and Mr. Maier touched on these with becoming pleasantries. The ubiquitous donkey was shown in colored pictures and further exemplified in some little piano pieces of Ibert's. The pictures in general were the usual good but not extraordinary type of travel document.

The most enjoyable feature of the program was the ardent playing of Mr. Fiedler's Sinfonietta, in selections from "Los Banderillos," "Carmen," "La Vide Breve," an Intermezzo and Jota of Granados, and Chabrier's Rhapsody, "España," which gave illuminating punctuation to the discourse.

Next Musical Journey, to Norway, on Nov. 26, with Miss Dorothy Brewster Comstock, violinist, as assisting artist.

M. L.

New England Apple Crop Looks 'Rosy'

New England's commercial apple crop this year is one of the most abundant in its history. It is expected to total 2,102,000 barrels, nearly 11 per cent above the five-year average and 205,000 barrels more than last year's crop.

Apples this year, the United States Department of Agriculture reports, are generally of good size and color and comparatively free from insect injury. The present crop falls only 6 per cent under the record season of 1930. Outside of New England, the apple crop, as a whole, is 37 per cent less than the 1931 crop.

On the basis of figures reported by growers on Nov. 1, the New England potato crop is estimated at 47,310,000 bushels compared to nearly 60,000,000 last year. Heavy rains in October set the potato growers back somewhat in northern Maine. The balance of the New England sector generally held up strongly. The pear crop for the country is reported as 5 per cent short of last year's production.

Boston Art Notes

Anthony and Nancy Dyer

Sketching trips through the Old World yield the crop of pictures brought to us each season by Mr. H. Anthony Dyer and his daughter, Nancy. The utter dissimilarity of pictorial interests between father and daughter reenforces our curiosity about a display which has come to be dangerously routinized.

Father devotes his time to the scenic splendors of nature. From mountain, forest and stream he draughts his patterns, in Normandy and Brittany, in Neapolitan Italy. Quietly, dispassionately, he conveys to the small canvas the majestic shapes of mountains, their snow-whitened crests, the thick leafage of trees, the shimmering water surfaces. All his pictures have a cold elegance, an aloofness from the human scene, a disdainful objectivity. He brings an able, efficient technique to bear resorting to such colors and proportions as have received the sanction of the elders of art academicism.

Daughter turns her back upon all that. She obliterates, or rather ignores, the entire outdoor panorama and focuses her attention upon men and women. Nature does not even serve as backdrop or foil in her pictures; it is not there at all, for she prefers the silhouettes of those grim creatures seen sharply against the natural tint of the paper upon which they are painted in water color.

The gentlemen and ladies who figure in her caricatures are weather-beaten. Their tattered clothing, lumpy forms, and quaint baggage are touching biographical data. Miss Dyer has a keen eye. She manages to select enough facts concerning each of her sitters to place them in society. But her interest is less in the way of ironical comment than of unoffending humor. She pokes fun mildly at these plain folk, indicates their awkwardness and earthiness, and stresses their humanity. She points no moral; she merely makes an amusing note of human foibles.

Toward this end, Miss Dyer has a capable technique. In these depictions she combines line and wash.

A new departure is seen in a set of figures which have been modeled in plaster, colored and varnished. The same plain folk are portrayed this time in sculpture. The same capacity to render things graphically shows in this medium, although Miss Dyer still thinks in terms of the lines and contours of drawings.

D. A.

FACTORY EXTENSIONS HELP EMPLOYMENT

Opening of 10 new plants in cities and towns outside Greater Boston during September and October gave employment to 100 persons and the addition of new facilities to 11 other plants provided avenues for the employment of 400 workers, according to a report by the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission today.

The information was obtained by the commission from chambers of commerce and boards of trade in response to a questionnaire. Four of the new plants are located in Lynn, two in Haverhill, and one each in Attleboro, Marlboro, Ware and Westfield. Of the plants adding to facilities, seven are in Lynn.

ECUADOR TO VOID CONTRACT

QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 14 (AP)—The U. P.)—A decree annulling the contract between the Government and the North American Mining Company and the South American Development Company made in 1923 was approved by the Senate Nov. 11. The decree becomes effective if the companies fail to reply satisfactorily to charges of nonfulfillment of the contract within eight days.

General Classified

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Local Classified

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Melody Maids.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters' Male Trio.
7:30 Merchants' Credit Bureau talk.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 Bond Bakers' Revel: Neal O'Hara; Eleanor Talcott; Grin and Bearit; Rines Orchestra.
8:30 Harry Schyde, basso.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 El Tango Romantico.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Keene's Hillbillies.
5:15 Betty Brooks, popular songs.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Slow River."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:45 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 Spratt's dog chat.
8:45 NBC, Revelers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Frank Munn.
10:00 NBC, Addresses, Chief Justice Hughes; Judge John B. Payne; Will Rogers; "Seth Parker."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-211m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shanard Fash on Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Bob Emery's Harmonicarists.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, female trio.
7:45 CBS, "Musical Album of Popular Classics."
8:00 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith; female trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Ruby Newman's orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," Mystery.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1110kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Melody Mart; organ.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Al Moore's Jolly Tars.
7:45 CBS, Musical Album of Popular Classics.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 "Hill Billy Georges."
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:03 p. m.—Piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels; Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00-12:00—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, "Future Farmers of America"; public speaking contest finals.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News, stocks, produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15 2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Vocal Art Quartet.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:14 p. m.—Studio music.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:03 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.

RED CROSS AIDS CUBA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The American Red Cross Nov. 12 contributed $5000 to the Cuban Red Cross to aid hurricane sufferers.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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DAILY FEATURES

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The first institution in the world established to give a complete collegiate education exclusively to women was Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., founded in 1861 by Matthew Vassar.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"London's literati met . . ." (I. S. G., who criticizes this construction—used recently as an example in this column. He says: "Only persons, personified things, animals may rightly take the sign of the possessive; cities, countries and inanimate objects do not, in careful usage)—The correspondent—a language master in a California school, advances an interesting point in modern usage.

"The literati of London met . . ." would have been better, perhaps, but there is abundant evidence that place names are endowed with a collective sense of personification. Study, for example: "China's rights were disregarded"; "Russia's leaders conferred"; "Harvard's team was defeated"; and Byron's "Belgium's capital had gathered" (poetic use, to be sure).

Many, too, will contend that the sense of "London's writers" is not exactly duplicated in "writers of London" (might be construed as meaning "about London").

Our inclination is to agree with the correspondent, but the simpler course is to urge two especial efforts: (1) to deny possession—the ability to possess—to inanimate objects, and (2) to free nouns—proper or common—from possession of an action for or against them. Thus, we would avoid, as examples of the first: "the post's top" (better, "the top of the post"), "the shed's roof" (better, "the roof of the shed") "the factory's management" (better, "the management of the factory"), etc. Also, we would avoid, as examples of the second: "McKinley's assassination" (proper, "the assassination of McKinley"), "mankind's benefactor" (proper, "the benefactor of mankind").

With regard to possession attributed to inanimate objects, however, note the following well-established idioms: "the water's edge," "journey's end," "a moment's notice," "a stone's throw," "pity's sake," "day's work," "cent's worth," "dollar's worth," "sun's rays," etc.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 67

Old Songs

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

Wherever this song
With its melody rings,
Again a Scotch lassie
Her promise true brings.

2.

Bright sunshine and children
Around the door play,
And soft voices sing
Of a home far away.

3.

A song of the sea
Sends its echoes afar
With yo-ho and farewell
To the mariner's star.

4.

A pledge was requested,
A rosy wreath sent,
And on wings of a song
A lover's word went.

5.

Its heavenly trill
Bids a lady arise
And list to the notes
That come from the skies.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your list to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 67."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Ed Wynn, famous stage comedian, is an honorary fire chief of Pittsburgh, Penna., a title having been conferred on him by Mayor Kline?

Half of the buying power of the United States is in the hands of people earning $2000 or less annually?

Rain falls 250 days of the year on the Falkland Islands in the South Pacific?

It is estimated that 5,000,000 Americans make stamp collecting a hobby?

In some parts of Belgium one can rent a vacuum cleaner by the day?

Motorcycles average 90 miles to the gallon of gasoline?

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IT IS easy in the world to live after the world's opinion, it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—EMERSON.

Hymnal Notes

No. 275

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TRADITION clings round this Crusader's Hymn, with its splendid stride of pilgrims ranged for a long march. It was believed to have been sung by Germans on their way to the Holy Land in the crusades of the twelfth century. The words used with this tune were always, *Schoenster Herr Jesu* ("Fairest Lord Jesus"), which are found in the Muenster Gesangbuch of 1677. In Schlesische Volkslieder ("Silesian Folksongs"), Leipzig, 1842, both words and tune are said to have been taken down "from oral recitation" in the district of Glaz. As the words are known to be old, so the tune may also have come down with them from past generations, without written record. Liszt used the melody in his oratorio, "St. Elizabeth," and in a note of thanks Herr Cantor Gottschlag for "the old pilgrim song that probably dates from the time of crusades."

Whatever the source, the music has the "feel" of a group that goes forward, with a lofty purpose held steadily in view. The famous Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Penna., one of the greatest choral bodies for the singing of Bach, uses the Crusader's Hymn in an impressive way. Before each of the public performances, the people are summoned by the sound of this melody, as well as Bach chorales, played by 16 trombones, placed high in the tower of the church where the Bach Festival is held.

It is of value, perhaps, to speak here of the work of the Bethlehem Bach choir, as helping to link the music of America with Old World sources. As early as 1743, a "singing" was held in Bethlehem, where a Moravian settlement gave the community a character it has not lost, even with the rush and roar of the steel mills. As the Moravians then linked the New World with the old Hussite hymn singing (touched on under Hymn No. 378), so the Bethlehem singers of today have spread an appreciation of Bach among the American people.

The singers were mostly chosen from the working people of the town, including a number of Welsh miners. Their conductor, Frederick Wolle, knew how to draw from them choral singing of the very highest order. They sing Bach, who gloriously and lovingly poured into music the praise of God. None who are concerned for the beauty of church music and of congregational singing can fail to value the work of this people's chorus, developed in that famous town in the woods of William Penn, which he dedicated to a high ideal of Christianity. So all strong hearts that have wrought for pure religion and undefiled are knit into the ever-widening circle of Christian worship.

The words here used for the Crusader's Hymn, especially written by a Christian Scientist, suit themselves to the melody in a true union of the type long ago called "music married to immortal verse."

Lighter Vein

Sh-h!

Visitor: "My dear, won't you come and sit by me?"

Little Nell: "No, ma'am, I daren't."

Visitor: "What do you mean, you daren't?"

Little Nell: "Well, Ma told me to keep on this chair so the hole in the upholstery wouldn't show." — *Seaman Body Lines.*

Kennel Gossip

Terrier: "How did Scottie know where you hid your bones?"

Hound: "I must have barked in my sleep!"

Passing Show

"George wants to know, can he go camping with the Boy Scouts?"

Tact

A woman entered a shop and said: "Have you any cream for restoring the complexion?"

"Restoring, miss? You mean preserving!" said the clerk heartily.

P. S.—He sold her $17 worth of complexion creams.—*Cash Year.*

Saving Time

The father stormed up and down the room before the young man.

"What!" he shouted. "You have the nerve to come to my office to ask for my daughter's hand? I might as well tell you that you could have saved yourself the journey."

"Well, that's all right," the suitor said, brightly. "I had another message to deliver in the same building."—*Pearson's.*

Oof!

Plump One: "In the bus this morning three men jumped up and offered me their seats."

Slim One: "Did you take them, dear?"—*Der Lustige Sachze.*

At the Motor Show

"Isn't he old-fashioned? Fancy asking the price of a car!"

"Yes, all people ask these days is, 'What is the first installment?'"

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

Mrs. E. S. V. (Philadelphia) who, by the way, started all this, adds the following to her list of things money cannot buy:

An apron for the lap of luxury.
Hosiery for the limbs of a tree.
An umbrella for showers of blessings.
A resting place for the dead of winter.
A locket for a chain of events.
A cup for the milk of human kindness.
Books for a school of fish.

From Brooklyn comes M. H. E. with a request for assistance in her search for:

Shoes for the foot of the street.
Thread to darn the garden hose.

And that loud wail is probably from New York, where the Misses R. S. and H. A. T. are crying out for:

Ink for a pig pen.
A team for a screw driver.
Sticks for an eardrum.
A bat for an eyeball.
Ribbon for a window sash.
A mouth for a tongue of flame.
Tree for a book leaf.
Hair for an electric switch.
Trap for a hair rat.
Shirt for the ocean's bosom.
Nut for a thunderbolt.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

When it is warm I like to stretch out flat when I take a snooze—
But in cold weather I like to curl up tight—
And to make it easier I often ruffle up a rug—
Because then I have a few ridges and bumps to brace myself against—
The only trouble is, Sarah doesn't seem to like it—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

A WOMAN who had lost her position had been willing during the spring and summer to work diligently at whatever humble, temporary place was offered to her. During the intervals between positions she renovated her house, repaired her clothes, and in other ways prepared herself for a permanent position, but still found herself with a good deal of time to spare. Not wishing to be idle, she looked about for someone to help.

Another woman, a stranger, came to the city at this time and procured lodging at the home of the unemployed one. This stranger had bought a small business and needed help badly, though she was unable to pay an assistant. Her landlady offered to help her and day after day gave her time assisting the stranger to establish her business. Friends told the helper that she was wasting her time, but she did not listen to this argument calculated to rob her of the joy of service.

One day a purchaser, who had known of her previous business experience, entered to buy a small commodity. He inquired what she was doing at this place and told her of a position requiring her special ability that was open, advising that she make application immediately.

The position was secured and has proved a happy, remunerative place, a just reward for one who was willing to lend a helping hand to a stranger. In listening to the voice of love to be of service to her fellow men, she placed herself where the one knowing of the position could also know that she was in need of employment.

Rime-O-Grams No. 55

Books of the Bible

Published Oct. 17

ANSWERS

1.

Near the close of one book
The twelve tribes addressing,
Comes a leader's farewell
With a song and a blessing.
(Deuteronomy)

2.

In number of chapters
It stands the fourth one,
But in earliest records
Exceeded by none.
(Genesis)

3.

To the holier life
Of a king they belong;
Their prayers of thanksgiving,
These praises in song.
(Psalms)

4.

Full of delicate charm
Is this Bible romance,
Whose pastoral scenes
The chapters enhance.
(Ruth)

5.

Ten chapters exciting
Great hazards relate
In the life of a Jew
Who sat by a gate.
Esther (Mordecai)

WINNERS

Miss Nancy Nicol, Hackensack, N. J.
Miss Alice Converse, Akron, Ohio.
Mrs. Florence N. Pritchard, Aurora, Ill.
Mrs. Maude A. May, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Edith A. Coe, Belleville, N. J.
Miss Marion E. Swift, Milton, Mass.
Clarence E. Tubbs, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Jessie E. Gutterson, Burlington, Vt.
Mrs. C. G. Pearsall, Akron, Ohio.
Mrs. G. Keys, Red Oak, Iowa.
Mrs Susie Glover, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mrs. Martha P. Church, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Ethel Van Winkle, Alliance, Ohio.
Mrs. E. J. Walters, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Ann G. Hormell, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Flournoy Holladay, Memphis, Tenn.
Miss Fay Melick, Roseville, Ohio.
Miss Esther Wattley, New York City.
Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Phila McAuliffe, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Myra M. Werner, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Charles A. Griffith, Seattle, Wash.
Miss Mattie J. Woodling, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. George N. Annis, Providence, R. I.
Miss Esther Parsons, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Adele L. Mills, Birmingham, Mich.
Joseph Rogers, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Emily Derringer, Long Beach, Calif.
Miss Winifred Moore, Orange, Calif.
Harry Grothe, Wakefield, Mass.
Miss Ada Guernsey, Tekoa, Wash.
Mrs. Emily Preston, Pasadena, Calif.
Joseph Moreton, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Margaret Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss Bessie O. Jones, New Orleans, La.
Miss Sidone Mallam, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. E. May Palmer, Utica, Minn.
Sydney Burton, New York City.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Miss Oliva Martin, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Frances Pfeiffer, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Villa M. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. Ida B. McMun, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Miss Genevieve Daniels, Laguna Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Anna Tange, St. Louis Mo.
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
Miss Nelle Wooding, Dallas, Texas.
M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Miss Lillie B. Gough, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Miltona Moore, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Parnie R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. A. H. Shumway, Chula Vista, Calif.
L. S. M., Waco, Texas.
Miss Margaret Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Miss Mildred Terry, New York City.
Mrs. Martha Schade, Placentia, Calif.
Robert Franlin, Chicago.
Semson T. Tesaner, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. Natalie L. Dwight, Butte, Montana.
Miss Beulah Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Miss Minnie E. Cleveland, Collins Center, N. Y.
Miss Myrtle E. Masterman, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss L. A. Gould, Pensacola, Fla.
Mrs. V. Entwistle-Hough, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Maree Rodes, Fresno Calif.
Billy Hample, Maywood, Calif.
Miss M. Pear Cox, Estero, Fla.
Mrs. M. J. Harding, Atascadero, Calif.
R. Dunn, Crescent Beach, Calif.
Theodore Gartner, Maywood, Calif.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Mrs. Mary A. Hardin, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
William McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. Grace K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
Miss Lois E. Caughey, Seattle, Wash.
Miss Ida L. Baker, Spokane, Wash.
Miss Edna Elwood, Leeds, Eng.
Miss N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, N. Devon, Eng.
Miss Minnie Goldsman, Boston.
Mrs. Mellie R. Kierulff, Los Angeles.
Miss E. Margaret Holman, Cheltenham, Eng.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Miss Virginia Crowther, Los Angeles.
Mrs. Ivy Kerswell, St. Paul, Minn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Back to the War Debts

THE action of European governments in reminding Washington that they still regard the war debt problem as open will bring American opinion back with a start to this thorny issue.

For over two months the American people have given themselves over to what Woodrow Wilson called the "national assize." In that time they have heard scarcely a murmur about the war debts. This respite from a discussion which previously seemed interminable was imposed by a tacit understanding not only between the two parties in the United States but among the nations themselves. Now that the elections are over, however, the ground has been cleared for the renewal of the debate, and the debtors have not allowed a blade of grass to grow upon it.

The pleas of England and France for a fresh "exchange of views at the earliest possible moment" also ask for a suspension of payments until such reconsideration has been had. These requests have caused President Hoover to take the unprecedented step of inviting President-Elect Roosevelt to confer with him before recommendations are made to Congress.

The reason for haste is clear when it is borne in view that within six weeks the United States Government is due to receive $125,000,000 from its war debtors. Greece and Hungary have already intimated that they cannot pay. Moreover, Poland, Estonia and Latvia on September 14 took advantage of the postponement clause in their debt agreements to give notice that they would not pay the installment of principal due next month. None of the chief debtors followed their example, the hope being entertained, apparently, that prior to December 15 some new modus or some promise of a new modus would be effected which would dispense with the present schedules.

By far the chief debtor is Great Britain. Of the $125,000,000 falling due in December, $100,000,000 is the British quota, or 80 per cent. Payment of this large sum is faced by three complications: First, no help is obtainable any more from German reparations, which were virtually wiped out in July; secondly, the burden has been intensified both by the general factor of the enhancement of the value of money and by the particular factor of the British fall off the gold standard, which would make it necessary for London to find 30 per cent more sterling to buy the same dollar remittances; and finally, no provision has been made for payment in the British budget.

These circumstances are now generally appreciated in the United States. The first two have helped to incline the American people to a more considerate view of the British case. They have also brought about a general reexamination of the debt settlements, where, to the astonishment of many, another reason has been found for singling out Great Britain as worthy of special treatment. All the debt agreements differ. Whereas France is paying an interest rate of only 1.6 per cent and Italy only 0.4, Great Britain is paying 3.3 per cent.

London is certainly entitled to readjustment in the letter of its bond with the United States on the grounds of present circumstances and of the disparity between its settlement and those of the United States' other debtors.

In general, however, war debt revision runs up against the question: What shall be the *quid pro quo?* The vast majority of the American people would undoubtedly agree to very prompt relief if they could be assured of some concurrent reduction in armament budgets. An alternative swap has recently come to the fore. Both the President and the President-Elect have stated that revision might be effected in exchange for the facilitation of Europe's takings of American goods. In his invitation to Governor Roosevelt, Mr. Hoover again mentions the possibility of negotiation along this line. The sooner formal negotiations begin around this or some other form of exchange, the better for all concerned.

Destruction for Sale

SIGNS of the times do not always shine with the intensity of huge electric advertisements. But it may be noted that one of them got front-page space in a leading metropolitan newspaper the other day.

This was the report that the Swedish Government had ordered an immediate inquiry into the possibility of controlling the arms industry in that country. A committee has been appointed to study means for placing effective restrictions on private manufacture of war materials, and to consider whether or not that industry might be taken over by the Government as a state monopoly.

Disclosures of the dangers and abuses of uncontrolled private manufacture of arms have in the years since the World War brought a tremendous pressure of public opinion on all questions relating to armaments. And on the other hand they have driven armament and other commercial interests which profit from war to employ every means in their power to thwart the objectives of informed public opinion.

One of these means is propaganda. Through unscrupulous newspapers and periodicals, and indeed through well meaning agencies of public information and entertainment which are not aware that they are serving a dangerous master, national fears, suspicions and antagonisms are kept alive. With print and pictures describing latest devices of destruction, the maneuvers of armies, navies and flying squadrons, the demand for armaments is bolstered.

The fact that armament trusts have themselves operated newspapers and news agencies, and that some important publications today are controlled by persons directly interested in the profits of the arms industry, probably has shocked a large part of the reading public sufficiently to lessen the influence of this dangerous publicity. But it should not be supposed that the high-pressure salesmanship of arms will be abandoned so long as the commerce in and manufacture of arms is uncontrolled.

For every such reassuring notice as that received from Sweden may be expected columns of propaganda purporting to show the inevitability of war. And columns more to show that each country is constantly endangered by its neighbors. The fact is, of course, that each nation harboring an uncontrolled armament industry is endangered from within.

Amid all the camouflage, the smoke screens, and the poisonous gases of inflated nationalism, the peoples of the world are beginning to discern their common enemy of excessive armaments. That their demands for safety are being heeded by their statesmen is indicated more frequently perhaps than the average newspaper reader or movie-goer appreciates. The news from Sweden is one such sign.

"Very Pleased and Very Proud"

GENERAL approval will greet the award of the 1932 Nobel Prize for Literature to Mr. John Galsworthy, novelist, dramatist and writer of short stories. Dissentients there will be, of course. Those who found appropriate the award to Mr. Sinclair Lewis in 1930 will not rejoice at seeing the laurel placed on Mr. Galsworthy's brow. They will complain, no doubt, that he belongs to a literary age that is already past. But those who care for the traditions of English letters will welcome this recognition of one of England's most distinguished modern writers.

Only Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, among British writers, have been similarly honored. Surely Mr. Galsworthy's contribution to English literature is as considerable as theirs. His chief claim to fame of course is "The Forsyte Saga," the record of that English upper-middle-class society from which the author sprang and which now, seemingly, is in its evening. But he has written many other novels and short stories, and he has had, unlike most novelists, a conspicuous success with his plays. "Old English" is probably the best known of his stage works, but "Strife," "Justice," "Loyalties" and "Escape" have also made a deep impression.

In his plays, novels and short stories, as in his private life, Mr. Galsworthy is English of the English—Harrow, Oxford and country houses. He stands for that England—for honor and decency and reticence and endurance, for playing the game and for doing the sporting thing. His comment on the present award was characteristically simple and unassuming: "I am very pleased and very proud." He and his kind are enshrined in his works.

Opportunities for Silence

IT IS generally acknowledged that certain forms of publicity that surround international disputes may prove to be not in the interest of peace. A useful example is furnished in connection with the mission of Mr. Yosuka Matsuoka, who is charged with the interests of Japan at Geneva.

The merits or demerits of the Japanese case do not concern us in this connection. Nor does it matter whether what the envoy has already said is in fact wise or unwise. For the purpose of illustration of a much wider subject, we may accept a British newspaper's explanation of the mechanism of these declarations:

> Consider what you would be saying and preparing to say if you were Mr. Matsuoka. A foreign journalist comes up to you just as you are leaving Toyko and asks you point-blank whether you think you can compromise. You are just starting for Geneva with instructions to fight to the last ditch for the maintenance of the conditions Japan has created in Manchuria and to give way on nothing if you have finally to give way, till the twelfth hour is just striking. Imagine in these circumstances beginning your journey with an admission of willingness to compromise!

Obviously, if a statesman, in accordance with the current practices of publicity, is forced to make a declaration on the eve of important negotiations, he is bound to express himself firmly and emphatically. What is regrettable is that he should be called upon to make these premature announcements to satisfy the curiosity of the public. For, as the commentator from whom we have quoted rightly remarks, the statesman has scarcely any option. He may, in fact, be resolved on conciliation, but he cannot, as a prospective negotiator, make a public retreat before the proceedings open. He feels himself compelled to put his case at its highest.

The result of this initial step is likely to be unfortunate in several respects. First, he has committed himself to a course of action which he may not really desire to pursue. He becomes a prisoner of his own public statements. If, after affirming his purpose, he accepts, under international pressure and in the interest of good relations, something less than he has demanded, both his personal prestige and the prestige of his country suffer.

In the second place, he has aroused expectations in his own country which he may not be allowed to disappoint. He has contributed to a propaganda which may work up national feeling. His principal adversary at the council table may not be the statesman from another country, but the popular opinion of his own country; and for that popular opinion he is partly responsible.

In the third place, his declaration may stir up a corresponding sentiment in the opposing countries. If he talks like that before the conversations have begun, another statesman may be impelled to reply with equal emphasis. The positions will have been taken up and it will be difficult to withdraw from them.

Too often statesmen, aided and abetted by the press, tie their hands and complicate their task through a false conception of what constitutes open diplomacy and of what is due to the demand for publicity. Publicity in foreign affairs is not as such to be condemned; on the contrary, it is, rightly exercised, to be encouraged; it is indeed essential to the solution of many problems. But it has grave inconveniences if used indiscreetly. There is a time to talk and a time to remain silent; and it may be that diplomatists, having now learned to talk, should give more consideration to the golden opportunities of timely silence.

Laughter With Banners

NOW that a chair of laughter has been established by the Mark Twain Association, with headquarters in New York City, and the first lecture delivered on that jubilant foundation, a question may well be put as to how mirth-making may be extended across the wide stretches of a world found sometimes to be none too sunny, none too hopeful of the future.

If good humor is the solvent that lubricates the grinding gears of social life, if it is a refreshing breeze that blows away the mist and smoke manufactured by a seemingly persistent pessimism, then it is worth trying in the office and in the home.

For instance, every family circle might have a chair of laughter in the library or at the dinner table; such a chair might even be upholstered in cheerful plush and installed in the automobile.

The honored occupant, without portfolio and salary, would be expected to look on the bright side of events, to venture at times a keen observation or two designed to prick the gray bubble of gloom, to represent with enthusiasm the cause of a cheerful tomorrow.

Even wise-cracking would not be barred—if it carry no barb of scorn or cynicism—but the chief business of the chair of laughter, acting through its chairman, should be to discover and display the bright fragments in every situation, and to assemble them into a gay pattern of optimism so that a multitude of folk may engage forthwith in the manufacture of smiles, snickers, grins and guffaws—advance battalions in the victorious army of good cheer.

Youth Serves Notice

ONE incident of the American election has had too little attention. The addressing of telegrams by 176 students, representing thirty-three colleges and universities throughout the United States, to the three major political candidates, asking them to clarify their positions on world affairs for American youth, is not a sign to be dismissed lightly.

Youth is definitely stepping to the front all over the world. This youth of our present day is face to face with problems that bear so directly upon young manhood and womanhood that they are forced in self-defense to inquire into causes and remedies. They are advancing from colleges and schools into a world where opportunity seems limited. They have a contribution to make to the solution of problems with which their elders have long been wrestling. They bring new enthusiasm and a fresh, detached viewpoint. They ask: "Must we accept these inequalities and wrongs which are not of our making? Cannot we help to make a better world?"

In some countries youth has been turned into channels of narrower and more militant nationalism. This may be due to the striving of youth to find a way out. Without the benefit of experience young people have been diverted by leaders who have taken advantage of youth's readiness to rebel against ineffective and time-worn systems to lead them into false paths. But on the whole the desire for better things is directing the feet of the younger generation toward constructive goals.

That youth has reason for demanding a break with many of the old traditions cannot be denied. It has seen a world plunged into the colossal stupidity of war, with its attendant suffering and turmoil. It has before it the utter failure of narrow nationalism and the fallacy of the tenets of economic self-sufficiency. It is coming of age into a world that is turning from the false teaching of circumscribed patriotism with its fear and distrust of neighbors toward the wider horizons of universal understanding and coöperation.

Unhampered by outworn rules and meaningless symbols, youth is advancing into a world that is suffering the pangs of poverty and lack in the midst of unparalleled abundance. It sees a world fearful of war, yet afraid to take even the step of disarmament—one of the first steps toward peace. All these problems youth sees before it, and nothing short of an equitable and logical solution will be accepted.

Therefore, this present demand of youth for a statement from its elders on the paramount matters of world affairs is but notice of a further advance upon the road where youth has always led. As in each generation throughout history, it means that youth is determined to move forward to better and more equitable conditions.

Editorial Notes

Dr. Walter C. Teagle, chairman of the Share-the-Job movement, says sharing the jobs is already giving work to 3,500,000 American workers who otherwise would be jobless. His assistants find that a job is a funny thing—when broken for sharing, two fellows seem to stretch the pieces about one-third farther than the old job would ever stretch when one man held it all.

A horse in Cleveland, Ohio, it is reported, went through town without a driver, keeping to its own side of the street, stopping for red lights and proceeding when they flashed green, and did not break a single traffic ordinance. A similar display of horse sense on the part of many motorists would make the streets and highways much safer.

This is the season of the year when Junior, although too young to manifest an interest in crop marketing, may be expected to express the desire for a larger apple turnover.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

What Became of the Socialist Vote?—A Woman in the Cabinet

NO DOUBT many people have been watching eagerly for the official report of the full Socialist vote in the United States. The feeling of discontent with the two old parties, the engaging personality of Mr. Norman Thomas, and the highly intelligent campaign which he made, inspired many citizens to hope that the vote cast for him would be so large as to constitute a really significant and impressive protest against the established order in politics. The fact that the League for Independent Political Action had determined to cast its strength to this candidate, encouraged many to believe that his vote would be a very heavy one. There have been those who anticipated not less than 2,500,000, and nobody thought it would fall short of a million.

Full returns are not yet available, but it is already apparent that there is no possibility of a remote approach to the more liberal estimate given him, and some possibility that he may fall short of a round million. While it is true that a million Socialist votes in the United States would break the record, which was 919,799 for Debs in 1920, it is equally true that in proportion to the total vote cast this year a mere million would indicate a very serious recession in Socialist strength. Very few people would have anticipated this result. Even if allowance be made for a possible diversion of Thomas votes by frauds in the count to other candidates, for unhappily such political methods have not entirely vanished in the United States, it is not likely that a great number of ballots were thus sacrificed. What then is the explanation?

Personally, I believe that it will be many years, many decades in fact, before a ticket labeled Socialist will win the adhesion of a large proportion of American voters. Notwithstanding its occasional excursions into radicalism, the most notable one being that of the Populists in the 1890's, the American electorate is essentially conservative. The long maintenance of power by the Republican Party demonstrates this fact. When the voters are willing to stray out of the paths of conservatism they will enter only the road of liberalism, not that of radicalism, which a Socialistic label indicates. There is a great deal more dissatisfaction with the old parties than was indicated by the Thomas vote. If that dissatisfaction is to be capitalized by leaders of a protesting organization, it will have to be done under some political label which does not suggest Karl Marx, and all that his name implies.

The very general feeling that there should be a woman in the Cabinet, coupled with the fact that there exist in public life two or three women eminently capable of dealing with the problems of the Department of Labor, offers a promise to the President-Elect of a method of ridding himself of a problem which has perplexed and harassed several of his predecessors, while at the same time taking a decided forward step in the administration of public affairs. Two Presidents, whom I happened to know very well, complained to me of the great difficulty they found in selecting a head for the Department of Labor. Neither one found his perplexity solved by the selection he made. On the contrary, during the administration of each one the Department of Labor was a constant source of irritation and even of scandal.

To begin with, there is always a savage fight on the part of labor organizations to secure for one of their own members this position of prominence and authority. I took the liberty of suggesting to Mr. Hoover during the months between his election and his inauguration that he should ignore the labor organizations and appoint as Secretary of Labor someone in hearty sympathy with Labor's rightful ambitions, but not officially associated with any of its organizations. My recollection is that I suggested at the time such persons as Col. Raymond Robins, Mr. Whiting Williams, or Mr. Richard T. Ely.

This did not, however, seem to appeal to him, and it was, of course, a revolutionary political thought. At the same time it seems to have come into public consciousness now when even politicians are talking of Miss Grace Abbott, of the Federal Children's Bureau, and Miss Frances Perkins of the New York State Labor Bureau. Presumably any such action would be met by violent protest on the part of the Federation of Labor, and other organizations, but politicians know perfectly well that there is no such thing as an organized labor vote, and that as a rule the man who tries most to appeal to labor gets the most grudging support from its chieftains. Miss Ruth Pratt of New York and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida have had congressional experience and are widely popular. The appointment by Governor Roosevelt of any one of these women would probably bring to him vastly more active approval and support in the country than would a surrender to organized labor and the appointment of some one of its political hacks.

Counting Sheep With Mr. Johns

UNTIL I had met Mr. Johns it had never occurred to me that you could classify people by whether they counted sheep to go to sleep, as I sometimes do, or stayed awake to count sheep, the way Mr. Johns does.

When Mr. Johns told me, in the quietness of the Pullman men's room, that he stayed awake every night to count sheep—or some kind of other livestock—I realized immediately that that alone put him in a much different class from all the other folks I know.

The fact that Mr. Johns stays awake at night to count sheep—or some other kind of livestock—is, I soon learned, only the first of his many distinguishing points. Whereas I make my home in a comfortable apartment, and sleep in a real bed every night, and buy all my clothes from the same shop, Mr. Johns makes his home on a Pullman train, hits a real bed about once every fortnight, and his clothes come from every state in the Union, hardly ever two pieces from the same city.

Mr. Johns, to introduce him more adequately, stays awake at night to count sheep because he is in the livestock business. He lives on a Pullman train because he travels from city to city to supervise the unloading of the South American livestock which his firm sells to North American packers.

When I met him, he was on his way from New York City to Chicago. I was on my way home from a vacation in the East. To me it was a needless waste of time, being on the Limited twenty hours. I had seen the scenery many times. It was too hot to read, or to write. It was easier to just talk, and Mr. Johns was the easiest person to talk to. Without knowing that he lived in a Pullman car, I felt that he had some close attachment to it, that he was a little different. For instance, when I commented that there was no hot water and that George had to get some for me in a bottle from the dining car, Mr. Johns was as much disturbed as if it was his own home and the water heater had gone on the blink in the midst of my visit.

And when I confided in him that I was going to have to move into the coach for part of the journey to save the money, he was equally as concerned. "We can't let you do that," he said with unusual interest in the comfort of a stranger. "Too dirty and hot to let you do that. Have your bags moved over into my section, plenty of room there. Can't crowd me, I'm too used to traveling. Put up with anything myself. Sleep anywhere. Got twelve hours in that lower out there last night."

Gradually the whole story came out. Everything about his life was totally different from mine, all because of his counting sheep. Home in South America, but only got there to see his wife once a year. Traveled around all the time, unloading shipments in a different city almost every night, slept when he could. Lived in the same suit of clothes until it wore out, which was probably three weeks. A good suit lasts a month for him. Leaves a small bag of laundry off at one city to have it sent on to the next. Completely renews his "handbag" wardrobe every month or so. Company doesn't mind the cost, the work has to be done. Spends something like $45,000 a year on expenses.

So it came home to me that the old saying was certainly true, that one half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives. Nor does it care, usually.

But how could you help caring about Mr. Johns? You would feel like taking him home with you for the night and giving him a good bed, in exchange for his kindness. But of course he couldn't go, there were sheep to be counted, or some other animals. And then he would be off the next day for Denver.

As the train pulled into the Grand Central Station at Chicago, the rest of us gathered together our things to hurry off, into our cabs and to our hotels or homes. In few cases did we say a word of parting to our fellow passengers. They were only incidental to us. But to Mr. Johns, they were, in a sense, his family *pro tem.* For each one he had a kind of affectionate, grateful word of parting. And then he went off into the night, his little bag in his hand. He was off to work to count his sheep, and I was going home to count mine. L. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Huge Merchant Fleets

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just finished reading your news item, "Huge Merchant Fleet Program Nearly Ended."

With hundreds of ships lying idle for want of business, what are they going to do with all these new vessels?

We raise tariff barriers to prevent international commerce while we are building ships to facilitate international trade. Could any proposition be more absurd? Some day the peoples of the world will get a vision of a civilization built on universal brotherhood and not on a personal profit motive.

When that time arrives we will need more ships than we have today, but so long as the present system exists we will have recurring periods of industrial depression, each succeeding one being more severe than its predecessor.

How long is it going to take the people to wake up to the fact that we are our brothers' keepers?

Seattle, Wash. LOUIS NASH.

Children and the State

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of October 6 you published a very thought-stimulating editorial on crime responsibility. It seemed to me most valuable in its insistence that more effort be made in public schools to educate children in the fundamentals of right living.

It all made me think how important it also is for our children to learn early the difference between good and bad government in their country.

Now, at election time, when citizens are more apt than at other times to cast aside indifference to politics and think of affairs (municipal, state and national) in terms of the men who have been running them or may do so next year, would it not be wise to resolve that some of our vital concern be carried over into the years between elections and into preparing the voters who are now growing up for their duties?

More training along this line for boys and girls is the method now being used by two foreign countries to make sure that the future of their states will be what they wish.

The Soviets teach their children Communism, starting at the age of eight, by using the specially written primer and by inoculating all their work and play with the doctrines which they consider most important.

Similar methods are pursued by the Fascists in Italy. In both these cases a standardization and a militarization of the thought of youth goes on which we would never tolerate here. But, on the other hand these children are made very definitely to feel that the state is their state and that they each have a responsible part to play in its building. And the method is succeeding to a marked degree.

With such examples before us of what can be done even when this education is for ideals very different from our own, what can we do?

Certainly we should not sit back and do nothing. Perhaps attempts are even now being made to make the subject of government in the United States alive for our children of which I have not heard. I should like to be informed.

However, nothing like the effort is being made here that is being put forth in Russia and in Italy. Otherwise well-informed people would be talking about it.

It would be inspiring to those of us now voting if we could feel that a new generation was growing up which would place as great an importance on the duties of citizenship as did the founders of our country.

Brookline, Mass. CLARISSA HALL HAMMOND.

Dental Experiments Abandoned

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I quote in part a letter directed to me under date of Oct. 19, 1932, from the National Anti-Vivisection Society of Chicago, as follows:

> We know you will be glad to learn that the contemplated experiments on dogs by the International Dental Federation have been abandoned, due to protests by humanitarians in all parts of the world. This action on the part of the Dental Federation reaps a tangible victory by antivivisection societies.

While we rejoice in this victory, let us not forget this cause still needs our support. Experimenting on the teeth of animals is only one of many diabolical practices with no beneficial results to humans that anyone has ever really been able to prove AMY H. WATSON.

Brooklyn, N. Y.